The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,659.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
—— including postage	„ 72	0
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—— including postage	„ 38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	0
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For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6	0
—— including postage	„ 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
Back Numbers	„ 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten line and under
First insertion ......Rs. 3 0
Second Ditto ...... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ...... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.. „ 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion .. 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .. 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

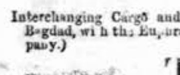
BOMBAY
DEATH.

DADABHOY—June 15th, at Bombay, Khan Saheb Dadabhoy Sapoorjee, late Sir-Karkoon of Customs, Panwell, Bhewndy and Caranja, aged 59 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



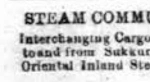
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Linga	25th	9th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	9th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	18th

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched, as above, on 3rd July.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. & O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

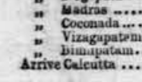
DATES OF DEPARTURE.
From Bombay usually about.......... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on .... 10th and 24th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the steamer of the 1st, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a month with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

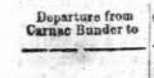
Leave Bombay	1 and	15	Leave Calcutta	1 and	15
„ Carwar	2,	16	„ Bimlipatam	4,	18
„ Narakel	5,	19	„ Vizagapatam	4,	18
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Coconada	5,	19
„ Colombo		21	„ Madras	10,	24
„ Galle			„ Negapatam	11,	25
„ Negapatam	10 and	24	„ Galle		14
„ Madras	15,	30	„ Colombo		28
„ Coconada	17,	3	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Vizagapatam	18,	3	„ Narakel	16 and	1
„ Bimlipatam	18,	3	„ Carwar	19,	4
Arrive Calcutta	20,	5	Arrive Bombay	20,	5

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,030 tons, 200 H. P., Commander ... will be despatched as above, on 1st July, at noon.

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from 15th May to 15th August, the steamers will do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by backwater to stations on the Madras Railway.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging passengers and cargo with the French Company's steamers.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which will leave Madras on the 3rd.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Rewas.		Karunja.		Dhurrumtur.	
	FARES.									
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

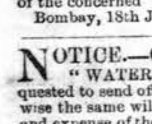
From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurrumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of six months are issued at Rs. 60.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowki" in the Carnac Bunder.



NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK" to Madras on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, calling at such intermediate ports as the weather may permit.

For Freight and passage apply to the undersigned.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "ANEVOCA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 18th June 1867. Agents of Ship *Anevoca*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "WATERLOO," arrived from LONDON, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
NANABHOY & SORABJEE, Doobash.
Bombay, 18th June 1867.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice.—Consignees of Goods per "ROHILLA," Gallaway, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Gallaway will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 10th June, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE Steam Tug "STURDY," is available for use in the Harbour. Apply to Messrs. Remington & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, 15th June 1867.

THE Ships "GLENLYON" and "ANNOT LYLE" are open to take Cotton, in Patent Bales both being partly engaged and will sail for Liverpool, (weather permitting) not later than the 25th June and 1st July respectively.—Apply to
JOHN CLOVER & Co.,
Agents Ships *Glenlyon* and *Annot Lyle*.

THE BOMBAY AND COAST COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY the 25th day of June 1867, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the above Company, in Rampart Row, above Messrs. TREACHER and Co., to transact the following business.
1. To receive the Report of the Directors.
2. To pass Resolution for winding up the Company voluntarily.
VENECKRAO JUGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT,
14th June 1867. Director.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS Co.—NOTICE is hereby given that interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged upon all Calls remaining unpaid on the 15th instant, until the 1st proximo, when all shares upon which the last Call has not been paid will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company.
ROBINSON & Co.,
June 13, 1867. Managers.

NOTICE.—A Native Capitalist who has done business on his own account in Bombay on a large scale, and is well acquainted with Commercial men, influential Native Chiefs, and Land-owners in Guzerat, will be happy to further the interests of Commercial Gentlemen *i.e.* European Capitalists who may be doing business on *very sound principles* on their own account in Bombay or on behalf of Commercial and Manufacturing Houses of established reputation in England. Satisfactory references if necessary, as to social position, substance, and ability to execute orders, &c. *only* when complete arrangements are mutually made, with respect to money orders, delivery of goods, &c. Apply to W. S. care of Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.



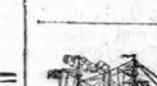
THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 1st and 15th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.
First Class..........£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class..........£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "YAMUNA," 1300 Tons, Captain Morison, will be despatched about the 1st July.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE

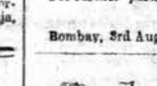


THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste:—

For Passengers.
First Class..........£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class..........£ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.



THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED)—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Scarf Ring.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Walking Stick.
½ „ Under-Vests.	1 Umbrella.
1 „ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1 Binocular Glass.
	1 Rug with Strap.
1 „ Fine Colored do.	1 Dressing Bag.
1 „ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Colored do. do.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 (one) Overland Suit.	1 Opera Hat
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.	1 Travelling Hat.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1 Courier Bag.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.	1 Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance against loss by fire, on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.
2nd April, 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.
W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 15th December, 1866

THE following passage is required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope—For (4) four time-expired Soldiers.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th April 1867.

FANCY SOAPS.—MERCHANTS would find it to their interest to send their indents for Fancy Soaps through their Correspondents in England to the undersigned, whose WHITE WINDSOR, BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY and GLYCERINE SOAPS are now sent by them (under their own brands) to all parts of the World. ... Conditions for payment in London, promptly attended to, and on better terms than those of any other House in the Trade.
PATON, AND CHARLES, Soap Works,
148, Wapping, London, E.

ADELPHI HOTEL, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.—The oldest Hotel in Bombay is PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI FAMILY, MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL. The Hotel Faces the sea, and is under European Management.

No expense has been spared to render this Hotel the most comfortable Establishment in Bombay both for Families and single Gentlemen.

Wines, Liquors, &c of the best quality.

The Proprietor solicits a continuance of that support which he has so long enjoyed.

Carriages are in attendance, and always available at the Stations on the arrival of trains. This Hotel is within five minutes drive of the Byculla and Grant Road Stations, Bombay.
PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

UNDER the patronage of His Excellency the Right HON. W. R. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, Governor of Bombay.
Published Monthly
THE ALBUM OF PHOTOGRAPHS.
BY
SYKES & DWYER,
LANDSCAPE & PORTRAIT Photographers.

VIEWS OF BOMBAY and its vicinity; each number containing FOUR LARGE Photographs, three being interesting views, and the other a group of natives.

Subscribers registered at the Studio, No. 9, Hummum Street, Bombay, (nearly opposite Watson's.)

First number will be ready on the 15th.
Agents for ART UNION OF GLASGOW.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shand and Mason's Fire Engines complete with suction and delivery Hose, just arrived per "Clarendon," from London.

Daily expected a small supply of Galvanised Corrugated Iron per "Daphne," for which orders will now be received.

Orders from Town and Country executed with despatch and care, for
Bar Iron, Boiler Plate, Rivets, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Plant.
Steam and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Cranes.
Derrick Cranes, &c. &c.

Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware, and general Ironmongery Goods.
W. NICOL & Co.,
D. FLETCHER, Agent.
Bombay, 11th May 1867.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.
Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of DORABJEE PESTONJEE an Insolvent Trader.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Hon'ble SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, Knight, or other the sitting Judge in Chambers on THURSDAY the twentieth day of June instant at half-past ten of the clock in the forenoon, that the abovenamed Insolvent may be permitted to resume his trade and business of a merchant upon the following terms, viz., that he shall pay to the Trustees of his Estate for the benefit of his creditors for the next twelve months or until the final accounts of the said Estate are filed by the said Trustees, if filed earlier one half of his net profits or earnings after deducting the sum of Rupees seven hundred per mensem for maintenance.—Dated this 5th day of June 1867.
CRAWFORD AND HURRELL.

SALSETTE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The undersigned is now prepared on behalf of the Trustees of the ESTATES of Messrs. ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY, and DADY NUSSERWANJEE DADY, and also on behalf of Mr. JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE DADY to receive offers till the 25th instant, for the purchase of the following villages and lands:—

(1) The Villages and Lands of Casha Mallar, containing by estimation 323 morahs, eight parahs and 1¼ adowlies or thereabouts.

(2) The Villages and Lands of Toolsby, containing by estimation 21 morahs, 1 parah, and 7 adowlies or thereabouts.

(3) The Villages and Lands of Arrear, containing by estimation 61 morahs, 17 parahs, and 5/4 adowlies or thereabouts.

(4) The Villages and Lands of Kennery or Canary, containing by admeasurement 60 morahs, 13 parahs, and 10 adowlies or thereabouts.

The above Properties may be purchased either together or separately, they are in the immediate vicinity of Bombay, within easy distance of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway and are adjacent to the sea. The yearly rental now exceeds Rupees TWENTY THOUSAND.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.
G. R. WILSON.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th June, 1867.

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 Apollo Street, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines
AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,
where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both
TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,
who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.
SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE } or Arf and Arf
DRAUGHT PORTER }
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers.

Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted

MRS. BLOMFIELD, DRESSMAKER and MILLINER, 25, Meadow Street, opposite the New Oriental Bank. Orders of every description promptly executed, at strictly moderate charges.
N. B.—Ladies' own materials made up.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—Raw Linseed Oil Rs. 2-5, Boiled Linseed Oil Rs. 2-9 per Imperial Gallon, delivered at the Mills. Quantities under 50 Gallons charged extra.
At ROGERS & Co.'s Works, Byculla.

THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY—IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are required to pay a CALL of Rupees 700 on each Share held by them in the above Company, and that we have appointed the same to be paid as follows:—
1st Instalment of Rs. 300 per share on the 1st May next.
2nd Instalment of Rs. 200 „ on the 1st July „
3rd Instalment of Rs. 200 „ on the 1st Sept. „
Rs. 700

The said Calls will be received at the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, and unless the same be paid at the times above appointed, NOTICE is hereby given that proceedings will be at once taken against the defaulting shareholders.
ARDASHIR JAMSHIDJEE,
CURSETJEE MANOCKJEE SETTNA,
C. RUSTOMJEE SETTNA,
Liquidators, Albert Insurance Co., in Liquidation.

N. B.—The above is a Marine Insurance Company only, and has no connection with any other Companies bearing similar names.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.—TERMS CASH.—JEWELLERY—A large assortment in all its branches.
WATCHES—Gold and Silver English and Geneva.
OPERA, Marine and Race Glasses.
Silver Cake Knives and Electro Silver Plated Spoons and Forks; Ivory Handled Table Cutlery; Papier Mache; Drawing Room Chairs; Ladies' Work Boxes and Desks; Pearl and Tortoise-shell Ladies' Companions; Card Cases and Paper Cutters.
SCENTS—Piesse and Lubins' and others.
Patent Iron and Brass Bedsteads with Mosquito Curtain Rods.
HENESSY'S Brandy..........Rs. 24 per dozen.
Champagne Vineyard Proprietors' Brandy „ 22½
No. 11, Meadow Street. H & A. BERENS

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, (from the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder) beg to direct the attention of consumers to their present stock which is very complete.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Best Cast Steel.
Blister and Sheer Steel.
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.
Bolts and Nuts.
Rivets, Nails, &c.
Oils, Paints, &c.
Hardware of all descriptions.
Smith and other Iron Work promptly executed.

Daily expected to arrive per "CITY OF AMOY," a small lot of Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.

Remaining for sale, to arrive per "CITY OF EDINBURGH" in about 3 weeks, a small quantity of Cast Iron Pipes.
Bombay, 22, Marine Street. 27th May 1867.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Paid-up Capital		£250,000	0	0
Reserved Fund	£222,346 10 11			
Suspense Accounts	93,514 10 1			
		315,861	1	0
Total Accumulated Funds		2,510,139	0	0
Annual Income, from Fire, Life and Investments		652,127	11	10
FIRE BUSINESS.				
The Directors reported in 1865 that the PREMIUMS had amounted to		£240,783	9	10
During the Year 1866 the Premiums amounted to	£336,011 8 0			
Deducting Re-Insurances	55,467 17 8			
The Nett Premiums are		280,543	10	4
Exhibiting an Increase of		£39,760	0	6
The Losses by Fire paid during the year amounted to		£190,192	6	4

The undersigned are prepared to accept risks on BUNGALOWS, DWELLING HOUSES and GODOWNS, &c., at moderate rates.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

રેલવેનાં ઈશતેશનો ઊપર જાહેર ખબર.

"મુંબઈ ગેઝેટ" ના માલીકે ગરેટ ઇનાડીઅન પેનીનશુલા રેલવે કંપની અને મુંબઈ, વરોડા, અને શેનતરલ ઇનડીઆ રેલવે કંપની એઓની પાશેથી (બીજા કેટલાએક હકોમાં) આ બંધે રેલવે કંપનીનાં ઈશતેશનો ઊપર જાહેર ખબર પરશીધ કરવા માટેનો હક તેણે એખલાએ પતે લીધોછે. જે ઊપરથી તે બંધે માંની કોઈ પણ લાઈન ઊપર જેઓ ચેતવણી, જાહેર ખબર, અથવા પલેકારડો ચોહોટાડવા માંગતા હોઅ તે માટેનો ઈજારો લેવાને તે તઈઆર છે.

જાહેર ખબર ઇંગરેજી જુબાણમાં હોઅ ઈઆ કોઇ પણ ગામડી જુબાણમાં હોઅ તોપણ ચોહોટાડવામાં આવશે.

રેલવેનાં ઇશતેશનો ઊપર જાહેર ખબર પરશીધ કરીઆથી જે ફાએદોઓ થાએછે તે ઇગીનાઈટેડ કીંગડમની દરેએક ઇશતેશન ઊપર, નાંના કે મોટા, તે ઊપરથી દરેએક ઠેકાણે જાહેર ખબરનો મોટો ઊપીઓગ કરવાનો રવાઈઓ ઇગલંડના લોકોમાં પડએા છે.

વેપારી કંપણીઓ, વાંહાણ ખાતાંની કંપણીઓ, હોટેલ કીપરો, વેપારી, ધંધાદારી, અને બીજાઓ જેઓ પોતાંની ધંધાની બાબદ પરજાની જાણમાં લાવવા માંગતા હોએ તેઓ શઘલાઓ રેલવેનાં ઇશતેશનો ઊપર જાહેર ખબર છપાવવાનાં હકની કીમત બુજશે.

હીનદુસથાંન મધે હેવી પરકારે જાહેર ખબર છપાવવાનો હક કેમ નહી કીમતી થાઈ પડે તે વીશે કાંઇપણ કારણ નજર આવતું નથી. આકમણ હીનદુસથાનની એ મોહોટી લાઇનો ઊપર ગાંમડી ઊતારૂઓનો આવજાવ મોહોટો અને વધતો થાએ છે તે જોતાં ગાંમડી વેપારી, ધંધાદારી, અને બીજાઓ (જેઓનાં જોઆમાં આવશે કે તે લોકોની જુબાણમાં જાહેર ખબર છાપવાનો હક મલાઓ છે) તેઓને માલમ પડવાનુ કે તેઓનો રોજગાર વધારવા માટેની જાહેર ખબર રેલવેનાં ઇશતેશનો ઊપર માંરવાથી લાભકારીક થાઇ પડશે. શરૂથી છેલા પતરક ઊપરથી જોઆમાં આવેછે કે મુંબઇ, વરોડા, અને મધઅમ હીનદુસથાનની રેલવેનો મારફતે તારીખ ૧૭ મી નવેમબરના આખરથાતાં અથવાડીઆમાં ૨૬,૦૮૭ ઊતારૂઓનો આવજાવ થાઓ હતા: અને તારીખ ૨૫ મી નવેમબરના આખરથાતા અઠવાડીઆમાં ગરેટ ઇનડીઅન પેનીન શુલા રેલવેની મારફતે ૫૭,૦૫૬ ઊતારૂઓનો આવજાવ થાએ હાતો.

જાહેર ખબર પરશીધ કરતારાઓનાં "તેશત" (સંઆદ) પરમાણે પલેકારડો "મુંબઇ ગેઝેટ" છાપખાંનાં મધે છાપી આપવામા આવશે.

જાહેર ખબર છપાવનારાઓ બંધે લાઇનોમાંના જે જે ઇશતેશનો ઊપર પલેકારડો ચોહોટાડવા માંગશે તાહાં ચોડાડવામાં આવશે, અને તેઓ રાજી થાએ તેટલી મુદતવેર જાહેર ખબર છાપશે. જાહેર ખબર છપાવનારાઓને માટે જે નવો મારગ જાહેરાતમાં આણવામાં આવોઓ છે તે છુટથી તેઓ વાપરે તેટલામાટે ભાવ ઘણે મધીઅમ મુકરર કરવામાં આવીઓ છે.

જાહેર ખબરની શરત "મુંબઇ ગેઝેટ" છાપાખાનાનાં માનેજરને મળવાથી જાણાશે.

"મુંબઇ ગેઝેટ" ખરેશ, તારીખ ૨ જી જાંણેવારી ૧૮૬૭.

NOTICES.

GEORGE NICOLL & Co., Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 24, Meadow Street. Next door to Messrs. Treacher & Co., Fort, Bombay.

MILNER'S FIRE PROOF SAFES.—FOR SALE—Two Milner's Fire Proof Safes the property of the SCINDE, PUNJAUB and DELHI BANK in Liquidation. For particulars apply to JAMES WINDRAM Agent for the Liquidators, 10, Rampart Row.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

THE following PASSAGE is required—from Bombay to Singapore for (15) Fifteen time-expired Chinese and Malay Convicts.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 15th June 1867.

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.—First Class PASSENGERS embarking from India by this Company's Steamers within six months of their arrival from England, and Vice Versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the return Passage money.
Bombay. G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL to the late Colonel PATRICK STEWART, C.B., Royal Engineers (Bengal).—The friends of the late Col. Patrick Stewart are informed that SUBSCRIPTIONS to the proposed MEMORIAL to that officer will be received by Major J. U. Champain, R.E., No. 5, John-street, Adelphi, London; at Messrs. Grindlay and Co.'s, 55, Parliament-street, Westminster; at Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.'s, Bombay; or at Messrs. Grindlay & Co.'s Calcutta, where also all particulars may be ascertained.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at noon, for the purpose of electing Directors in terms of the Articles of Association.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Elphinstone Circle, 13th June 1867.

IT being considered desirable to shorten the usance of Bills drawn in India and China on Europe, the undersigned hereby give notice that from 1st January 1867, their Branches and Agencies in the East will only buy and sell Bills of Exchange at a term not exceeding four months' sight.

The undersigned further give notice that they will purchase Bills of Exchange, drawn under Credits, only when the Credits contain a distinct engagement with the holders of the Bills to accept the same.
G. U. ADAM,
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
D. T. ROBERTSON,
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
J. OUSELEY,
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, Limited.
J. C. PARRY,
For the Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
G. PIETSCH,
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.
CHARLES J. F. STUART,
For the Oriental Bank Corporation.
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TARPAULINS.—Unequalled for Flexibility, Lightness, and Durability. Average size 18 by 20 feet.
Bombay. ROGERS & Co.

ROS ALPINUS affords unfailing relief in all cases of that irritating complaint
PRICKLY HEAT,
by promoting the exosmotic action of the skin and without producing any astringent effect.
ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.—The only importers of these in Bombay for whom they are expressly manufactured at ... the undersigned. A fresh supply has just been received. In size they run as under, beginning with the smallest.
Queen's.
Burmah Muster.
French Muster.
Short Coringas.
Havannah Muster.
Trichinopoli Muster.
ROGERS & Co., Bombay and Poona

AERATED WATERS.—MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have, as is well known, for many years devoted their closest attention as Chemists to the manufacture of the above necessaries of life. Their long and intimate experience of the systems of Charcoal filtration has enabled them to construct Filters vastly superior to the much vaunted and advertised Charcoal Block, a medium which no Chemist can use without soon discovering its defects.

The use of Steam Power has enabled them to dispense with native or animal labour in aerating the water, and thus to produce a beverage of unsurpassable excellence: and as, for nearly quarter of a century they have been Agents for the most celebrated Soda Water Machinists in England—Messrs. Hayward, Tyler & Co.—they have been able to test experimentally every improvement in Soda Water Machinery during that long period.

The following are the principal WATERS manufactured by Rogers & Co.:—
SODA WATER, free from excess of Alkali, and therefore from that soapy taste characterising bazaar and other Waters.
LEMONADE.
TONIC WATER, a delicious assuagant which, as manufactured by Rogers & Co., cannot be imitated.
GINGERADE.
POTASH WATER.
LITHIA WATER.
SELTZER WATER.
VICHY WATER (Alterative and Alkaline.)
OREZZA WATER (chalybeate).

From the complete collection of Analyses in their possession Messrs. R. & Co. can prepare numerous other Mineral Waters with great accuracy.

SYRUPS.
TONIC REFRESHER (name registered). An excellent addition to Soda Water, in Faintness or Dejection, when recourse would otherwise be had to Alcoholic stimulants.
LEMON.
TONIC LEMON.
GINGER.
FRUIT of various kinds.

The printed instructions for the unpacking and preservation of Soda Water which Messrs. R. & Co. issued to their mofussil constituents twelve months ago, and which, they perceive, have been adopted by a neighbouring house, run as follows:—It is important that the Soda Water when received should be atonce unpacked, and the bottles laid on their sides (the liquid covering the corks) with dry straw between. If this precaution be not attended to, it is very probable that the contents will afterwards be found ullaged and bad.
ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

ROGERS & Co.'s MEDICAL CIRCULAR—
Oleic Solution of Codeia, for Earache.
Saccharo-Chirettine, The new Quinine Substitute.
True Goa Powder or Salirubic Acid, The Specific for Indian Ringworm.
Chemical Food, or Compound Syrup of the Phosphates.
Saccharated Wheat Phosphates, for children.
Dr. Hamilton's Oil of Argemone Mexicana, for Cholera.
Solution of Glonoine, 5 per cent.
Pancreatine, for emulsing Cod Liver Oil.
Pancreatine Globules.
Pancreatine Emulsion (Dr. Dobel's).
Pepsine Globules and Lozenges.
Digitaline Granules.
Macdougall's Carbolic Acid Soap, for disinfecting Tenting, Bedding, &c., and for general purposes.
Cod Liver Oil with
Iodide of Iron,
Iron and Quinine,
Iron, Quinine, and Strychnia.
Quinine.
Strychnia.
Physostigma.
Hydr, Bichlor.
Cod Liver Dragees.
Datura Tatula Cigars for Asthma.
Endoscopes,
Richardson's Anæsthetic Ether Spray Apparatus.
India Rubber Ear Protectors for Catarrh in the Ears.
ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—The undersigned have devoted special attention to the selection and perfecting of these invaluable articles, specimens of which, of their patterns are now to be found in almost every station throughout Western India. The Medicines furnished are such as experience has shewn to be best adapted for popular use under the various circumstances of Indian life, and the directions affixed to each remedy are taken from standard Medical Works.

In remote and isolated stations much assistance would be rendered to the Medical Attendant if one of these small boxes of remedies were always at hand.

The following will all be found of excellent quality and workmanship.
Tent and Office Chests of Oak, 3 sizes.
Library Chests of Mahogany.
Leather Travelling Chests.
Leather Domestic Chests.
Yachting Chests, of strong Deal, grained Oak.
Factory, Plantation, and Contractors' Chests, strong Deal, grained Oak.
Surrey Chests for travelling with a number of natives.
Japanned Pill Cases, such as are supplied in Government Service.
Pocket Medicine Cases for short journeys.
Ships' Chests of the usual patterns.
Large Inlaid Rosewood Medicine Cabinets of beautiful workmanship, very suitable as presents, or for a palace or state residence.
The last are not yet received but are shortly expected.
ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

NOTICES.

MONSOON SALE.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.,
LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS, CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, ROBEMAKERS BY APPOINTMENT, &c.

We have now commenced to clear out the remains of our last season's purchases, at great reductions, and to which we respectfully direct the attention of our Constituents and the Inhabitants of Bombay generally.

The articles will be found to be of first-rate value:—
CHECKED AND STRIPED GRENADINES from Rs. 0-8 to 0-12.
PLAIN AND FANCY MOHAIRS from Rs. 0-6 to 0-8.
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BLACK PARAMATTAS from Rs. 1-4 to 3.
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A lot of the best French Organdie Muslins from Rs. 0-10 to Rs. 1-0.
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EMBROIDERED MUSLIN JACKETS from Rs. 1-8 to 5.
Do. SKIRTS from Rs. 3-8 to 10.
LACE AND TULLE SKIRTS from Rs. 5 to 25.

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PINEAPLE FIBRE and GRENADINE from Rs. 5 to 12-8.
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PLAIN AND FANCY RIBBONS (all widths and Colors) per yard from Rs. 0-2 to 1-0.

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BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES (slightly spotted) from Rs. 0-12 to 3-0.
The above are soft and very suitable for driving.
COLORED CASHMERE GLOVES from Rs. 0-8 to 2.
A capital Monsoon Glove.
WHITE and COLORED SILK GLOVES from Rs. 0-4 to 2.
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WHITE DOESKIN GAUNTLETS.
LADIES' FRENCH COTILLE STAYS from Rs. 3-8 to 6-8.

HOSIERY.
A few dozens of Ladies' and Children's Hose and Sox, in Lisle Thread and Cotton very slightly damaged from Rs. 3-0 to 15-0.

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Saxony, Lancashire and Real Welsh Flannels from Rs. 0-12 to 8.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Black Satin Boots (a little discolored) from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 7-8.
Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, slightly damaged, from Rs. 0-8 to 8-8.

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A few pairs of the best Moderator Lamps with Globes, &c. complete, per pair from Rs. 15-0 to 30-0.

NEW WATERPROOF CLOTHING.
Ventilated Waterproof Coats.
Slate Gossamere Do.
Black Reversible Do.
Drab Treble Do.
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Waterproof Sheeting in different widths.
Pilot Cloth for Servants' coats at Rs. 5 per yard.

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Our Stock of Jewellery is replenished at short intervals with consignments of New Goods, and will always be found to contain every novelty.

Every article is personally selected, and is of the best London Make, so very much superior to Birmingham made Jewellery.

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Eardrops.	Bracelets.
Necklets.	Brooches.

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Albert Chains.	Necklet Chains.
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Bracelets.	Long Neck Chains.
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POONA ESTABLISHMENT.
Our Branch Establishment is now open and the Stock, having been purchased expressly for the Poona Season, will be found to be New and perfectly Fresh.

Mofussil orders for Fancy Goods addressed to Poona will receive prompt attention.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.,
Medow Street. Bombay & Poona.

J. HALPERN, 38, Meadow Street, CHRONOMETER, WATCH and CLOCK Maker, Seal Engraver, &c., Watches carefully cleaned and repaired. Every discription of Jewellery made to order at very moderate prices.

TO CIGAR and Cheroot Smokers. Recently received. A supply of the finest Manillas.
No. 1 CIGARS and Cheroots;
No. 2 CIGARS and Cheroots
No. 3, 4, and 5, CIGARS only.

The above have been remarked upon by experienced connoisseurs for their excellent quality. (The previous supplies of another brand selling at a liberal reduction for cash.) TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

NOTICE is hereby given that a House situated in the Mahim District in the Oart Sootarole No. 261 of BHAWOO DWARKAJEE covered with Tiles belonging to NARROW KESSOW GOVIND the holder of a Brab Tree, under License No. 79 which has been seized under distress Warrant No. 31, dated 3rd day of April 1867 for non-payment of the License fee, will be sold by Public Auction on the 2nd day of July next ensuing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on the premises. The conditions of sale may be learnt on application at the Collector's Office any day between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. G. NORMAN, Acting Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 15th June 1867.

Just Published, price Rs. 3-12.

BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA 1867, published under the direction of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom pursuant to the Medical Act.

*** The above is an entirely new Edition, Revised, Rearranged, and considerably altered, cancelling the edition of 1864.
THACKER, VINING & Co.
Rampart Row.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.,
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Hamilton's Pianoforte Instructor	3	0
Piazzi Smyth's Life and Work at the Great Pyramid. 3 vols.	42	0
Elster's Folly by Mrs. Henry Wood	4	8

Rampart Row THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICES.

PERSONS having claims against or being indebted to the estate of the late Ensign Peach, H. M.'s 96th Regiment, are requested to communicate the same to the undersigned within one month from this date.
S. GALWEY, Captain,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Neemuch, 11th June 1867.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED.—(in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the time for the first distribution of assets of this Corporation has been extended to the 30th instant.
M. ROONAN,
KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 1st June 1867.

SELECTIONS OF MUSIC.—Done up in limp covered books with Gold facings, and consisting each of about 25 pieces of Music, SONGS, DUETS, INSTRUMENTAL PIECES and DANCE MUSIC, each, Rs. 10.

NOVELLO'S PART SONG BOOKS containing six Parts-Songs in each book—a Series of 14 Books—Rs. 12.
THACKER, VINING & Co.
Rampart Row.

CARNAC IRON WORKS.—FRASER AND MILLER, (late Chief Engineers in P. & O. Co.,) beg to intimate they have OPENED the above Establishment on Carnac Bunder as ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, BOILER MAKERS and GENERAL SMITHS, and are prepared to undertake the Repair and Erection of all classes of Machinery.

Ship Captains will find the Carnac Iron Works very convenient, from its close proximity to the Harbour.

Boats can come alongside at any state of the tide.
Carnac Bunder, 17th February 1867.

ROYAL HOTEL, MAZAGON.—AMERICAN BOWLING ALLEY, newly constructed, open daily, Sundays excepted.

MUSIC SALOON, open every evening in the week. Mr. Odenwald will preside at the Piano from eight o'clock till eleven.

FIRST RATE THURSTON'S BILLIARD TABLE.—Drinks of the choicest description, Tiffins and Suppers, &c. quite Epicurean; equalled by few, but surpassed by none. F. ODENWALD.

FRERE FAMILY HOTEL, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE (East) OPPOSITE THE MINT.—This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable establishment both for Gentlemen and families to be found in Bombay. The sleeping apartments and sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated Houses in the London and continental markets.

The proprietor confidently recommends this establishment to the patronage of Travellers and residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within ten minutes drive of the Railway station, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunder.
Bombay 17th June 1867.

HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE, ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.—The Proprietor of this Hotel, one of the first established and the best and most favourably known in Alexandria, has the honour to inform his Patrons, the Indian, China, and the Australasian public, that the Hotel has been thoroughly repaired, enlarged, fitted up, and furnished in the most complete manner. No expense has been spared to make it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment, both for Gentlemen and Families, to be found in Egypt. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager. The Wines, Liquors, and Beers are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Hotel to the patronage of Travellers and Residents in Egypt, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

Horses and Carriages may be had on the Premises. There is a Table d'Hote twice a day, but Dinners are served in Private Rooms when required.

An Omnibus is daily at the Railway Station, and on the Pier for the conveyance of Passengers to and from the Hotel.—ENGLISH IS SPOKEN.
CLEMENT, Proprietor.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED) invite the attention of the public to the superior quality and purity of their SUPER CARBONATED WATERS.

After attentive examination of the various methods of water filtration, and of all publications of authority upon the subject, they have finally adopted (as by far the most efficient purifiers) and for a considerable time past used, the PATENT MOULDED CARBON FILTERS; respecting which they have the pleasure to append an extract from the report of Dr. Hassall.

"From the foregoing experiments it appears that these Filters of compressed charcoal, possess the power of removing sulphuretted hydrogen, and other offensive and deleterious gases from impure water; that they are also capable of abstracting to a greater or less extent a variety of *soluble organic and inorganic substances held dissolved in water*; lastly, their mechanical action is very efficient.

"The Patent Carbon Filters, therefore possess important chemical and mechanical properties. Altogether I regard them as *the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed.*

"(Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D.,
Author of Food and its Adulteration, the Water Supply of the Metropolis, &c. &c."

T. and Co. are thus enabled to offer these artificial Waters in a state of perfection hitherto unattainable.

AERATED BRIGHTON SELTZER WATER (as prepared at the Royal Spa.)

AERATED TONIC OR QUININE WATER, a refreshing draught peculiarly adapted to this climate, an agreeable bitter, gives tone to the stomach, and is especially useful in sea sickness.

AERATED LITHIA WATER, uniformly contains two or five grains of pure Carbonate of Lithia in each bottle. Made *to order* to ensure perfect freshness.

AERATED POTASH AND SODA WATERS, guaranteed to contain seven and a half grains of either Salt.

AERATED GINGERADE AND LEMONADE.

FRUIT SYRUPS.
Two table spoons full of any of these Syrups with a bottle of Soda, Potash, or Seltzer Water added, forms a most palatable and wholesome drink:—

Strawberry Syrup	Raspberry Syrup.
Black Currant do.	Red Currant do.
Pine Apple do.	Lemon do.
Ginger do.	Raspberry Vinegar, &c.

N. B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked, and the bottles laid on their sides, *to ensure the liquid covering the Corks,* with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

Mineral Water Manufactory, Byculla, Bombay.

WANTED.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—WANTED Assistant Engineers and Surveyors for Survey. Apply to the undersigned.
FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer.
Bombay, 16th May 1867.

HARBOUR AND PILOTAGE BOARD.—NOTICE TO MATES OF VESSELS AND OTHERS.—WANTED a Master for the Outer Light Vessel, Colaba, salary Rs. 160 per mensem; with the usual scale of rations. Applications with testimonials should be forwarded to the Master Attendant. No application will be entertained from persons holding a lower certificate than that of 1st Mate.
HENRY MORLAND,
Lieutenant, late I. N., Secretary.
Bombay, 15th June 1867.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET! TO LET!! TO LET!!! (immediate possession) OFFICES and GODOWNS in Sassoon's Building in Elphinstone Circle, opposite to the Mint (East Side). Rent moderate. Apply to BAZONJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE No. 19 and 20 (West Side.)

TO LET, a furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill for three or four months, suitable for two Gentlemen, or a small family. Rent Rs. 250 a month. Apply to "L. W." Office of this paper.

TO LET, from the 1st July 1867, the "UPNA COTTAGE." For particulars as to rent apply to
13th June, 1867. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Elphinstone Circle, at present occupied by the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited). Increased accommodation might be given if required. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEAURT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1867.

NOTICE.—To be let a COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, in Mazagon, Gunpowder Road, No. 10, on Maria Hill, lately vacated by Dr. FOGERTY. Apply to PREMABAI HEMABHAI.

TO BE LET.—A large and dry GODOWN, situated at No. 32, Borah Bazar Street, lately vacated by Messrs. JACKSON, ACKROYD & Co., capable of holding about 1000 bales Piece Goods. For further particulars apply to Messrs. PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE'S SONS, No. 1, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

TO BE LET.—THE THIRD FLOOR of the building occupied by the London Asiatic and American Company (Limited) in Elphinstone Circle, commanding a splendid view of the harbour and with every convenience for residence.

Apply to the LONDON ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED)
13th May 1867.

NOTICES.

CHAMPAGNE TAPS.—By screwing the Tap into the cork of a bottle containing Champagne, Soda Water, or other Aerated Beverages, any quantity may be drawn off at pleasure, and what remains in the bottle will not lose its effervescing property. In this manner the contents of the bottle can be taken at pleasure, without extracting the cork, and all waste avoided.

Complete in a morocco case lined with velvet, with Directions for use.
Rs. 10 each—Cash.
7 and 8, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE NEW INDIAN AND OVERLAND POSTAGE WEIGHER.—FOR INDIAN AND ENGLISH POSTAGE. *Weighing up to 4 tolas Indian, and up to 2 ounces English.* This useful article is made of the best white German Silver. By an ingenious contrivance it is equally suitable for determining weights, both *Indian and English.* It is contained in a small case, which can be carried in a waistcoat pocket, and is warranted to be correct. Price Rs. 4.
SOUNDY & Co.

ENAMELS after the GREAT MASTERS just received a few exquisitely executed enamels each fitted in a beautiful gilt metal frame to form an ornament for the Table; the following are the subjects:—
THE CONCEPTION.......... Murillo.
MATER DOLOROSO.......... Do.
MADONNA & CHILD.......... Raphael.
ECCE HOMO.......... Guido Reni.
THE MADONNA.......... Carlo Dolce.

These enamels are the most beautiful works of the kind ever brought to India, and are well worthy of inspection. Price nett cash Rs. 20 each.
SOUNDY & Co.
Rampart Row.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.—SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.—The most extensive assortment in Bombay of every article of Silver and Electro-plate always on hand at this establishment.

Beautifully chased and engraved solid Silver Cups and Vases suitable for Sporting Prizes.

Best Electro Argentine Silver Round Dishes with Warmer and Splash Dish, moveable handles to covers, so that the set of four dishes will form sixteen separate dishes. The set of four, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250.

Best Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes "Quadroon" pattern, with Warmer Splash Dish, handsomely chased handles and feet, with moveable handles as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

Richly Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes. "Beaded" pattern complete as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.

Richly Electro-plated and handsomely chased and engraved Soup Tureens, Rs. 175.

Tea and Coffee Services, consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Sugar Basin (with cover), and Cream Jug (with cover), from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

Tea Pots of new and rich designs from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 each.

Coffee Urns, Loysell's Patent, richly Electro-plated and engraved, Grecian pattern, with lever top, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 65.

Bottle-holders of a rich design, thickly Electro-plated, to hold Pints, Quarts or Magnums. Per pair, Rs. 20.

Richly Electro-plated chased and engraved Waiters—
8 inch from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25
10 „ „ „ 20 to „ 30
12 „ „ „ 26 to „ 35
14 „ „ „ 32 to „ 40
16 „ „ „ 40 to „ 55

Dessert Knives and Forks with richly plated and pearl handles, and engraved blades, in French polished Mahogany cases of one dozen Knives and Forks. The set from Rs. 45 to Rs. 75.

Fish Eating Knives and Forks. Sets complete in mahogany cases, for one dozen persons, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75.

Fish Carvers of the newest patterns, in Morocco cases. Per pair, Rs. 20 to Rs. 40.

Cruet Frames, a very large and choice assortment always kept in stock, with 4, 6 or 7 bottles. Prices from Rs. 29 to Rs. 55.

Egg Warmers—the newly invented Egg Warmer is becoming an indispensable requisite to every breakfast table—
For four Eggs ....Rs. 20
„ six Eggs 25

Pickle, Chutney or Preserve Frames—
With 2 Glass Jars.........Rs. 25 to 40
„ 3 do. .... 30 to 50

Bachelors' Cruet Frames for Pepper, Mustard, and Salt, newest design, Rs. [illegible]

Butter Pats in the newest and best designs, from Rs. [illegible] to Rs. 35.

Muffin Dishes do. Each, Rs. 25.

Liqueur Frames of elegant designs, with the new round bottles with handles and Electro Silvered tip top and caps, and inside cork—
2 Bottle Frames .... Rs. 50
3 Bottle do. .... [illegible]

Claret Jugs, [illegible]

[illegible] Stands. Per pair from Rs. 11 to Rs. [illegible]

Beer Mugs and Tankards of the newest and best designs from Rs. 10 to 50.

Miniature Salt Cellars, a very choice selection of the novelties in best Silver Plate, with Spoons to match, particularly adapted for presentation.

Four Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.
Plain beaded pattern .... [illegible]
Engraved and beaded pattern .... [illegible]
Chased and beaded pattern .... 30 [illegible]
Rustic Pattern (4 buckets and shovels).......... 30 0
Shell Pattern (a shell supported by 3 dolphins).......... 35 0

Six Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.
Engraved and beaded pattern 38 0
Chased and beaded, *larger size*.......... 50 0

Spoons, Forks, &c., in the following patterns:—
Fiddle or plain pattern.
King's or Royal pattern.
Lilly pattern.

In complete sets, half sets, or in single pieces. Price list free by post on application.

CUTLERY.—The best Ivory secure handled Sheffield Cutlery—
Table Knives per doz.......... Rs. 22 0
Dessert „ „ .... „ 18 0
Meat Carvers (Knife and Fork).......... „ 7 8
Game or Poultry Carvers Knife & Fork.. „ 7 0
Table Steels. Each.......... „ 1 8

*** Our terms of business being strictly for Cash, charge the lowest remunerative price for our Goods, as the prices of all articles are mentioned in our advertisements, up country Constituents will please make necessary remittance with their orders.
7 and 8, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse-power. Apply to RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE.—The large RANGE of BUILDINGS comprising upwards of 1,400 square yards recently occupied by the Asiatic Banking Corporation and Messrs. Grey and Co. situated in Rampart Row and Ash Lane.

Apply to the Liquidator Financial Association of India and China (Limited).

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

STORES FOR SALE.—The following are just landed, ex Ship "PRINCE OF WALES" and "DAPHNE," all in excellent condition.

Beer by James Steward & Co., Stout by Barclay and Perkins, Brandy, Victoria Cognac, Old Tom, Cheese, Hams, Sherry, Cyder, Tobacco, etc. etc.

Also of former consignments, Tennent's Beer in first-rate condition. Samples can be forwarded and orders promptly executed by applying to
7, Forbes Street. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

FOR SALE.—The following CARRIAGES just received:—

1 new four-wheeled, very light PERTH DOG-CART, with Patent-Dragg—built expressly for Bombay, by Thompson of Perth, for a pair or single horse.

1 nearly new Mail Phaeton by Silk and Sons, Long Acre, London, light for a pair or single Horse, with shifting front seat, and can be converted into a Waggonette at pleasure.

2 very handsome and neat wire wicker-work PONEY-PHÆTON, strong and well-made, seats for 4 inside, very light, and well adapted either for Poona or Mahableshwur.

A light double-seated sociable Phæton, light and well made can be strongly recommended a new Palanqueen and Shigram.

The above Carriages are to be sold cheap to effect speedy sale.

Also, a few neat and light childrens' Perambulators, priced at English cost prices, to insure a speedy sale, viz., single Rupees 15, do. with Hood Rs. 18, Double Rs. 20, do. with Hood Rs. 25—*Cash.* Apply to
Mr. A. B. COLLETT, at Girgaum Coachworks.

THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRDS-EYE TOBACCO.
TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.
Sweet as the Rose.

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a fac-simile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	Havana Tobacco.
„ Birdseye „	Persian „
„ Cut Cavendish.	Latakiah „
„ Returns Tobacco.	Oronoko „
York River „	Imperial „
Carolina Rose.	Smoking Mixture.

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN INDIA,
Bombay—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.
Kurrachee—Messrs. McIver & Co.
Madras—Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Colombo, Ceylon—Messrs. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
Rangoon—Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.

And Sold Retail by the principal Storekeepers and Dealers in India, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, China, Japan, and throughout the world.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady. Elphinstones in demand at Rs. 630; at which rate about 200 shares are said to have changed hands; in other descriptions little done.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	1,600 per share.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay ...	76 p ct dis
1,000,000	25	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	73 per sh.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs 5 p.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	53 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	60 per share
1,000,000	150	25	nil	Central Bank... ...	9 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	189 per share
500,000	20	11	......	China Bank	19 per share
750,000	25	25	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of Ind. London & China	24 p ct prem.
1,600,000	20	20	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	50	50	9	Delhi and London	No quotation.
500,000	200	20	......	Indian Peninsular London & China o.	13 p share
3 750,000	1,000	1,00	13	Madras Bank.. .	80 p ct pm
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct	National Bank of India	125 per sh.
1,500,000	25	250	10	Oriental Bank C.	75 p ct pm. ex-di
600,000	20	200	......	Royal Bank o. In	73 per share
....	250	100	......	Guzerat Bank	72 per share [illegible]

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	49 per sh.
,200,000	400	13	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	59 p. share.

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	1,700 p. s.
1,480,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	630 per share
1,080,000	1,000	400	......	New Do...	140 p. s.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	......	Frere Land Co. ..	75 p. s.
110,00	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co. ..	No quotation.
500,000	5,000	4,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	580 p. sh
....	2,000	1,100	25 p s	Port Canning... .	100 per share
9,180,000	10,000	6,200	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,175 p. sh.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms	Rates.
London Banks	4 months' sight...	1s. 11⅛d. to 1s 11 5/16d.
Do. Credits... ...	4 Do. do. ...	1s. 11½d. to 9/13.
Do. Documents ...	4 Do. do. ..	1s. 11 11/16d. to 1s. 11⅞d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼.
Do.	30 days' sight ...	100.
Do.	60 Do. do ...	99½.
Madras...	30 Do. do.	1 dis.
China	30 days sight ..	218.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities .. .. 8 per cent.
Mercantile bills .. .. .. 11 do.

RATES OF DISCOUNT
BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities .. .. 7 per cent
Mercantile Bills .. .. 10 do

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ...	Rs 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes ...	„ 10-4
Spanish Dollars ...	„ 225
Carolus ...	„ 290
Mexican Dollars ...	„ 220
German Crowns ...	„ 210
Five-franc Pieces ...	„ 224
Bar silver ...	„ 1-8-8-0
Gold Leaf ...	„ 6-10
Bar Gold 10 oz English ...	„ 16-0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 19TH JUNE.

OLD

	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned ...	220 to 225
Compta ...	195 to 205

NEW

Oomrawuttee } Akote } Khandeish }	226 to 235
Bowee } Dhollera }	225 to 230
Bhownuggur }	235 to 238
Hinganghaut ...	245 to 251
Broach ...	238 to 242
Veeraval ...	215 to 225
Vingorla ...	235 to 238
Compta ...	235 to 240
Dharwar Sawginned ...	235 to 250

Ready Sales......... 200 Candies.
Market firm.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 19

Warsley, Captain Royal Artillery, on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 19.

Graham, Lieutenant D., 108th Foot, to join, to Secunderabad.
Tew, Lieutenant J. N., 21st Fusiliers, to join, to Secunderabad
Aldridge, Lieutenant H., 95th Foot, on leave, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 17th June, 1867.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostance according to the lower standard:—

Lieutenant J. A. Rowlandson, General List, attached to 3rd Regiment N. I.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—19TH JUNE.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London..............	£3 2s. 6d. per ton.	15s.
„ Liverpool..........	£2 5s. to £3 10 p. t.	10s.
By Overland Route ...	£6	......
To China ...	Rs. 6 per bale.	......
„ Mauritius ...	No business.	...

ARRIVALS.

JUNE
19 Atmosphere...........Oram ......Liverpool, Feb. 15.
Champion...............Chivalier ......Rangoon, April 15.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE
19 Cherwell ....Haws ... .Liverpool.
H. M.'s Coromandel (s)....Hewett ....Mauritius.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Sultan*, A. W. Eyre, bound to Aden and Suez, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
P. & O. Co.'s S. S. *Baroda*, for China, &c.
B. & B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Yamuna*, for Aden and Suez

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

906 Lepanto, Walker—J. Sig & Co (c. l. June 3)
1177 Rowena, Boulton—The London Asiatic and American Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

611 Alicia, Sawyers—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1287 Annot Lyle, Shaw—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1033 Aaron Brown, Harley—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. June 10)
1150 Asiatic, Andrew—Ritchie, Stewart & Co. (c. l. June 6)
2153 Bates Family, Hegg—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 23)
1367 Benares, Noyes—Captain. (c. l. May 7)
998 Black Swan, White—Sir Charles Forbes & Co. (c. l. June 6)
1373 Becherdass Ambaidass, Moss —Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1404 Bombay, Winckler—B. & B. S. S. Co (c. l. May 11)
474 Camila, Minto—Sir Charles Forbes & Co (c. l. May 18)
1278 Celestial Empire, Purdon—Sir C. Forbes & Co. (c. l. May 27)
994 City of Amoy, McNeill—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. June 3)
1676 Clarendon, Stewart—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 23)
667 Daphne, Miles—B. & A. Hormusjee. (c. l. May 23)
1570 Dunbrook, ... —Captain (c. l. May 21)
1092 Elizabeth Fry, Bentley—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. May 27)
800 Evening Star, Parker. (c. l. May 22)
1297 G. A. Holt, Johnson. (c. l. May 14)
1443 Glenlyon, Fry—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1056 Green Jacket, Mitchell—Gaddam & Co. (c. l. June 12)
1098 Lloyds, Robinson. (c. l. June 6)
1140 Maha Lukshami, Stewart. (c. l. May 20)
1254 Milton, Smith—Tudor Ice Company. (c. l. June 6)
1809 Oriental, Sonderson—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1759 Persia Elli on—Sir Charles Forbes & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1385 Royal Adelaide, Robbins—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 30)
1150 Sarah Sands, Mackenzie—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 8)
1089 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. June 10)
1146 The Craigs, Fleming—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 30)
1199 The Bruce, Corbett—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 28)
1178 Thomas Seddon, Ritson—John Clover & Co. (c. l. May 23)
1185 The Foundling, Varian—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 31)
941 Vimeira, Green—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 10)
1235 Western Belle, Vallitine—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 8)

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

940 Malta (s), Carling—P. and O. Co. (c. l. June 6)
940 Yamuna (s), Morrison—B. & B. S. S. Co. (c. l. June 19)

FOR HAVRE.

520 John Bright, Marquard—Byramjee & Pestonjee. (c. l. June 10)
816 Prince Alfred, Thirkell—Blackwell & Co. (c. l. June 3)

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

386 Aden, Rifley—H. M.'s Sedick. (c. l. June 12)

FOR HONGKONG.

677 Indore (s), Green—B. F. Cama. (c. l. June 10)
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FOR CHINA.

1233 Baroda (s), Haselwood—P. & O. Co. (c. l. June 19)

FOR CALCUTTA.

784 Atiet Rohomon, Hodges—H. A. C. Cadoo. (c. l. June 18)
618 Futtay Salam—Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed. (c. l. June 6)

FOR RANGOON.

502 Sultana, Nacoda—H. A. S. Miskie. (c. l. June 18)

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FOR MADRAS VIA COAST.

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May 1867.

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"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
No. 7.

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Bombay, 18th June 1867. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

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WE have THIS DAY established ourselves in Bombay as COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Agents.
EDWARD BIGG & Co.
Temporary Offices, Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Bank of Bombay.

GOA COFFEE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the office of the undersigned, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of July 1867 at 3 P. M., to confirm the following resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held this day viz. "That the GOA COFFEE COMPANY (LIMITED), be wound up voluntarily," and to appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators, and to fix his or their remuneration, if any.
By order of the Directors, for the London, Asiatic and American Company (Limited.)
A. E. ASHLEY,
Joint Manager,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 19th June 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons claiming to be next of KIN of PUDMABAEE, widow of the late BHOJAH KURRUMSEY, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, that an application for Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of the said Pudmabaee has been made to the High Court of Bombay by MEGHJEE KHEMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the Nephew of the said KHOJAH KURRUMSEY, the husband of the said deceased, and that in case no cause be shewn to the contrary on or before TUESDAY the 25th day of June next, the Court will proceed to grant Letters of Administration of the goods, chattels, rights and credits of the said deceased to the said Meghjee Khemjee.—Dated this 19th day of June 1867.
ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP,
Applicants' Proctors.

HEERALAL & Co.'s Auction sale of Landed PROPERTY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that under the power contained in a certain Guzerati Mortgage, bearing date the 22nd day of May 1865, and executed by Halimiabaee, daughter of Memon Hajee Ebram, Hajee Cadoo, to Meghjee Veerjee, the Mortgagee, HEERALAL & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 22nd day of June at 4 P. M., all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate outside the Fort, at Don Tod 2nd Row, otherwise called Shaik Enoos Doctor Street, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1297, 1083, 1432, and 1432, containing by admeasurement about 385 square yards, and bounded on the East by the Don Tod 3rd Row, on the West by the Public Road, on the North by the house of Hajee Essack Soobanee, and on the south by the vacant ground and range of buildings belonging to the Memon Hajee Jan Mahomed Chotanee. For particulars, and plan of the premises and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned three day previous to the day of sale
KELLY & Co.,
Mortgagee's Solicitors.
Dated this 23rd day of May, 1867.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 24th June, at 2 P. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 3 P. M.
Registered letters will be received until 1 P. M.

COLONIAL POSTAGE.—Under orders from Government, no Indian Inland postage will in future be levied on letters received for delivery from or despatched by Her Majesty's Mails or French Mail steamers to Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, China, Hongkong Australia, Mauritius, Port Louis, Natal, Reunion, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta and Gibraltar.

CHANGES IN MAIL TRAINS.—In consequence of the alterations in the departure and arrival of the Mail Trains on the lines of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways, the following changes will take place on and after the 9th and 10th June 1867 respectively, in the hours of closing of Mails at the General Post Office:—
For Post Towns on N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, 5 A. M.; after packet letters, 5-30 A. M.
For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after Packet letters. 1 P. M.
For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A. M.
For Post on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Katiawar, and Kutch 7 A. M.; after Packet letters 8 A. M.
Registered Letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the time named:—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close.	An after Packet will be made.
China, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure.
Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Natal, Reunion, St. Helena	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Muscat, Persian Gulf, Bussorah, Bagdad	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Rutnagherry, Vingoorla, Goa, Karwar, Beypore, Mangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Tellicherry	Every Saturday.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

CALENDAR—JUNE 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter ...... 25th 10h. 19m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets	High water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.
			h. m	h. m	h. m.	h. m.
Thurs.	20	Corpus Christi—Ascension o Q. Victoria.	5 24	6 38	0 31	0 51
Fri.	21	Proclamation of Queen Victoria.	5 25	6 38	1 8	1 25
Sat.	22	Sun enters Cancer at 3-10 A.M. Summer Commences.	5 25	6 38	1 43	2 1
Sun.	23	1st Sunday after Trinity.	5 25	6 39	2 19	2 40
Mon.	24	St. John the Baptist—Midsummer day.	5 25	6 39	3 2	3 25
Tues.	25	Day breaks at 4-43 A. M.	5 25	6 39	3 50	4 19
Wed.	26	Mars sets at 10-22 P.M.	5 26	6 39	4 51	5 23

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	June 10	KURRACHEE	June 12
AGRA	June 13	LAHORE	June 12
ALLAHABAD	June 14	LONDON	May 27
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MADRAS	June 11
ALEXANDRIA	June 4	MALTA	May 30
BANGALORE	June 8	MEERUT	May 17
CALCUTTA	June 13	OOTACAMUND	June 1
CAPE	Feb 13	OUDH	June 12
CEYLON	May 31	PENANG	May 10
DELHI	June 8	PUNJAUB	June 11
FRANCE	May 28	SUEZ	June 5
HONGKONG	May 15	SINGAPORE	Apr. 23

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1867.

THE rate of mortality which has prevailed in Bombay during the year 1866, has gone far to render us content with the efforts that have been put forth by the sanitary department of the municipality to maintain the public health, and to persuade us that our Health Officer is the most valuable man in Bombay. The low death-rate of 1866 is one of the most remarkable occurrences in sanitary history. A sudden reduction of 58 per cent. in the mortality of so populous a city as Bombay must excite no little surprise. Remembering that the chief cause of mortality in 1865, was as in most other years, "Fevers," we find a reduction of deaths from this cause in 1866, of nearly 50 per cent. These "fevers" seem to be the chief enemy against which the health department has to contend, and so far as statistics go, the battle appears to have been in a measure successfully fought. Whether succeeding years will continue to show the power of sanitation over Bombay "fevers" remains to be seen; but if the theory that one class of fevers is provoked by the influence of that subtle agent "malaria,"—which no sanitary officer has yet been able to analyze or satisfactorily describe; and another class derives its power from impure air, over-crowding, and filth, we may expect the deaths from fevers to be still further reduced. If this can be done, Bombay will become a sanitary station superior to any in India. The Health Officer delivers a wise caution by deprecating the belief that the low death-rate of 1866 "is solely to be ascribed to the increased exertions in cleansing the town." We would, nevertheless, in the case of fevers especially, be inclined to favour this popular belief if for no other reasons than to keep the people alive to the value of cleanliness in their dwellings, and to stimulate the Health Department to greater exertions. Dr. Hewlett's Department dips deeply into the municipal purse, but it is performing the work of a drainage system in addition to its own. Now, according to Mr. Aitken, the cost of maintaining drainage works in Bombay will be 2½ lacs of rupees per annum, and the present cost of the Halalcore establishment is 4 lacs. Taking credit for an annual saving of Rs. 1½ lacs, Mr. Aitken would capitalize this amount to show a reduction in the cost of the proposed drainage works. In this calculation it is apparently forgotten that the establishment of the Halalcore system did not involve a preliminary outlay of one or two millions of capital, which would be required for establishing a drainage system; and whatever may be the advantages of a drainage system over the present Halalcore system, there can be no comparison between the cost of the two systems. Indeed the weak point in Mr. Crawford's proposal to provide funds for the execution of the drainage works, consists in soliciting sanction to a preliminary loan of "30 lacs of rupees on the security of the 2½ lacs to be set aside annually for the drainage under Section 8 of the Municipal Act." This sum it is seriously proposed to expend in three years, and Mr. Crawford says "before it is expended our revenue will have increased, and we shall doubtless see our way to allotting a further annual payment on which to raise more funds." This is a most serious proposition: it supposes a regular and considerable increase to the municipal revenues in successive years; an increase which will enable the Justices to set apart 1½ additional lacs of rupees every three years until the completion of the drainage works, in order to pay the interest running on the loans. How will the drainage fund account stand under this arrangement, and how will the rate-payers be effected by it? If the Commissioner can expend 30 lacs of rupees on the drainage works every three years, and if these works cannot be completed for a less sum than two crores of rupees—we are not unmindful that Mr. Aitken proposes to complete the system for 85 lacs, but cannot forget the proverbial difference between the promises of Engineers and their performances—seven separate loans of 30 lacs each will be required to complete the drainage. Allowing that a State guarantee would enable Mr. Crawford to obtain money from the public at the very low rate of 5 per cent., the interest on the first loan would be Rs. 1½ lacs per annum. When the second loan of 30 lacs was raised at the close of the third or opening of the fourth year of the execution of the drainage works, three lacs would be required as interest, and so on progressively until the seventh loan would require 10½ lacs of rupees. Having reached this stage of "increasing revenue" the debt would become a permanent one, while the whole power of the rate-payer would be taxed to pay the interest alone. While we would desire to throw no hindrances in the way of executing a complete system of drainage for Bombay, it is our duty to point out what may appear to us as very grave, if not insuperable objections to Mr. Aitken's scheme; and we say that except it is intended to withhold increased expenditure in every branch of the municipality during the fifteen or twenty years the drainage works may be in progress, we do not see how Mr. Aitken's scheme is to be carried out. It is the duty of the Justices before committing themselves to the proposed drainage scheme, to enquire particularly into its financial considerations, and to satisfy themselves that there are reasonable grounds for expecting so large a future annual municipal revenue as will allow the drainage works to receive all the money which may be required to pay the interest on its increasing debt, while at the same time all other municipal wants are duly provided for. Whether it is right to fix a heavy permanent debt upon the municipality, the interest upon which as far as can be seen at present can only be paid out of rates and taxes, is a distinct question, which we do not care to meddle with until the pressing financial problem is decided as to whether the revenue in coming years will be sufficiently elastic for all the wants of the city, drainage included.

We do not presume to say what the health department may be able to accomplish in the way of cleansing the city of all its impurities, but it is very clear that we shall have to trust to this department to remove the night soil of the city for several years to come. We may take confidence from what has been already done and from the steadily falling dath-rate, that disease will not be permitted to find a local habitation and a home in every gully and in every chawl of the city, and that "fevers" especially will be considerably diminished. While it is true that we should not be satisfied with a death-rate of 20 per 1,000 of population, if other practicable means of still further reducing that rate remain; it is also true that the cost of great works of supposed improvement should receive due consideration in the present state of the municipal revenue and increasing municipal wants. The only objectionable part of the operations with the night soil of the city consists in emptying it into the harbour. If the Health Officer could otherwise dispose of it, and especially in agriculture at a distance from any inhabited district, perhaps the scheme might prove quite as useful to sanitation as the proposed drainage scheme.

The "fevers" of Bombay, however, do not invariably select the most crowded localities, nor even those which from their low situations might be supposed to be malarious. The death-tables have always proved that fevers are not most fatal in these situations, and in respect of this important fact further careful enquiry into the causes of "fevers" is demanded. Turning to appendix C of the Health Officer's report we find that the "Market," the most thickly populated locality excepting "Kamateepoora," with a death-rate from all causes of only 13·99 per 1,000 while the death-rate in Walkeshwar was 26·55 per thousand. With regard to "fevers" while the death-rate in the "Market" was 8·1 per 1,000, in "Walkeshwar" it stood at 14·2. The highest death-rate was in "Khetwaree" 38·50 per 1,000, and the next was in "Chaoputee" 37·35. Both these localities exhibit a very meagre population, "Chaoputee" especially, the population being only 6,184. In Khetwaree" the death-rate from "fevers" was 24·3 per 1,000, and in "Chaoputee" 23·4. It thus appears that "Chaoputee" with scarcely a population at all, is nearly as dangerous a locality with respect to fatal fevers as renowned Vehar. What is the cause of this? In the Health Officer's report we find allusion made to the high rate of mortality on the "Esplanade," and the explanation is offered that it is "produced from the air of this portion of the Esplanade being tainted by the emanations from the foul foreshore in Moody Bay." But Moody Bay is not responsible for the deaths in Chaoputee, and we should like to have a cause to explain the high death-rate from "fevers" in Chaoputee. Our own opinion is that the coconut trees both in Chaoputee and Khetwaree keep-in foul exhalations and keep out the life-giving sea breeze. If it is so, then we have a removeable cause to deal with which is not attempted to be grappled with. If the "fevers" which prove fatal in these coconut localities were reduced, as they should be by removing the cause, the death-rate of the city would be considerably improved. In six of these localities the total number of deaths from "fevers" was 1,865, o[illegible] per cent. on the total fever deaths, and this in a comparatively small population. Here we find private rights, which there is too much reason to fear are obnoxious and dangerous to health, actually permitted to exist, while persons engaged in doubtfully dangerous trades are turned out of the city. Let us hope that the proprietary interest is not too strong for the public interest. The subject of obnoxious vegetation and dangerous plantations has received a little notice in the Health Officer's report, but the suggestion of "opening up streets from sea to sea" in these coconut topes is by no means sufficient for the public health. The plantations should not be tolerated for a day. These trees are freely watered, and the surface of the ground is never dry, the result must be "fevers" and an excessive death-rate. We hope to hear something from the district medical registrars next year regarding the remediable causes of disease in their districts. It is their duty to be ready with suggestive reports to aid the Health Officer in his important work.

THE *Englishman* (June 12):—Enquiries regarding the ruined city, lately found near the Syr Daria, show that in the 13th century the valley of the Syr Daria contained many fine towns, which were subsequently abandoned. A merchant of Orenburg has offered a handsome prize for the best treatise on the antiquities of the Syr Daria.

THE same:—The Russian papers represent that no military operations are going on in Bokhara, but the Russians have succeeded in putting down brigandage, and in establishing postal communication. The Emir of Bokhara finds it difficult to suppress revolt in his dominions. On the other hand the Russian trade with Kokan is becoming profitable. One Russian merchant sold goods there to the value of 400,000 roubles, and gained 60 per cent. profit.

THE same:—The Imperial Geographical Society of St. Petersburgh is very active in encouraging exploratory tours in Siberia, China and Central Asia. One of the Russian officers imprisoned last year by the Emir of Bokhara read before it a paper giving an account of his captivity, and of Bokhara. Eastern Siberia has contributed many objects of value to the Paris Exhibition. A merchant at Yakutsk has presented 30,000 francs towards defraying the expenses. Large contributions have been made from various Sclavonic countries in Europe towards the ethnographic exposition of Moscow, which is likely to be a great success.

THE same:—We understand that, with reference to a recent notification of the Government of India, granting the members of the Uncovenanted Medical Service the boon of a regular graduated scale of pay, instead of the fixed allowance of Rupees 300 per mensem, those gentlemen have submitted a memorial in which they ask to be placed on the same footing, as regards pension, &c., as the members of the Educational and other branches of the Uncovenanted Service. There is nothing unreasonable in this request, a compliance with which would remove an anomaly under which this branch of the public service has too long labored. There is no reason why a man, who has taken his degree as physician, should occupy a less favorable position than a man who, having taken a lay degree, is employed in the work of education. Again, the dearth of medical men in the regular service makes the establishment of the Uncovenanted branch of the department upon a well-defined and recognised basis, a measure consonat with sound economy as well as sound policy.

THE same (June 13):—The Pehang Rajah one of the petty chiefs in the neighbourhood of Singapore, having protested against any interference in the trade in slaves, which he carried on with Yemen, we hear, that it is likely the new Government of the Straits will adopt forcible measures to bring him to his senses.

THE same:—The Bokharians recently revolted against the Russians, but were defeated in two successive battles and compelled to submit. The return of peace has been employed by the Russian Generals, in completing the demolition of all the forts which could serve as rallying points for the disaffected.

THE same:—Just as we thought, some of the Bhootea Chiefs, finding the British so complaisant, have determined to see how far the patience of the Government can be tried with safety. The Augdo Forung Jungpen has ventured to demand the usual revenue from the Rajahs of Sidlee and Bijnee, and even from some of the principal inhabitants of Buxa Dooar. As all these territories are now part of British India, the Deb Rajah has been written to check his subordinate. But what kind of a government is that where the governor of a district can venture upon such liberties with a neighbouring power, without the knowledge of his superiors? The only escape for the Government of India, from these frequent annoyances, will be, either, the annexation of Bhootan, or the establishment of some principal chief, such as Tongsoo Penlow, as hereditary Rajah, in the place of the sham which now enjoys the name of a government.

THE same:—We are told that the attempted mission from the Burmese king to Paris consisted of a certain Moung Shway Beng, who was educated in Calcutta, and two young Burmese who had resided for several years in Paris. The sooner the Viceroy comes to a final understanding with the king of Mandalay the better. It would be an awkward result of a policy of "mastery inactivity," if the Burman Government were to place itself under the protection of the power, which is so energetically striving to found an Eastern Empire in Cochin China. The king professes friendship, yet we have not heard of any action which he has taken in the case of Mr. Marcar Abraham, and beside his persistent endeavour to ally himself with France, would seem to tell quite another tale.

THE *Central India Times*:—With praiseworthy liberality the government have accorded compensation to all those whose horses were cut off by the late murrain, while employed in the postal service. This no doubt will have the effect of encouraging others to give their cattle for the use of the State.

THE same:—On Monday last one of the G. I. P. Railway Company's engine drivers, died from the effects of sun-stroke at this station. Medical aid was called in, but only when it was too late to be of any use. When the Civil Surgeon arrived, the unfortunate man was breathing his last.

THE same:—We understand that Mr. Temple has telegraphed to Mr. Morris to know if Mr. Lyall's services can be spared from these Provinces. A reply was given in the affirmative, and it is believed that Mr. Lyall will be nominated to the second Commissionership about to be created in Berar.

THE same:—Our *ad interim* Chief Commissioner, Mr. Morris, appears to have been pretty successful in the *shikaring* line. During his recent tour he gave the *quietus* to one panther, one bear, and thirteen tigers. A few years hence the tiger will be not a scourge, but a curiosity in the Central Provinces. The rifle and [illegible] then have well [illegible] extinguished that species of beast of prey.

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—Some of our readers will recollect Mr. J. Gibbons, for so many years the Manager of the *Mofussilite* in its more palmy days. There was a report that he was dead. Some one in Agra, an Irishman it must have been, wrote to him to ask if it was the case. He desires us to assure his correspondent and friends that he is alive and in good health.

THE *Lahore Chronicle*:—On Saturday night last Cawnpore was visited by a storm, which, though it did not expend its fury on the town itself, presented one of those grand spectacles which can be witnessed only in the tropics. For upwards of an hour a correspondent informs us, the roar of the thunder was incessant, and the lightning so continued and vivid that it was possible to read a book inside a house. After a slight shower of rain the storm died away in the distance.

THE same:—The present recognised ruler of Cabul, Afzul Khan, has acknowledged the congratulatory address of the Governor General of India, which was despatched in the autumn, and has consented to receive a Vakeel, and consequently orders have been issued for that all important personage, a native we believe, to proceed without delay, as Her Majesty's representative at the Court of Cabul. We should not be surprised any day to hear that the present Ruler has been deposed, and another claimant for the throne nominated; in that case we should scarcely know what policy to adopt, as we have already recognised two Rulers. The sagacity and far-sightedness of old Dost Mahomed Khan, no doubt prompted him in making the selection of his younger son, Shere Ali Khan, for the sovereignty of his kingdom, fully aware as he must have been, that his elder sons would never peaceably submit to the nomination. But from what has resulted, we are convinced that Shere Ali Khan is better qualified, both by his ability and moderation, for the administration of the country, than either of his elder brothers. We know little of Fyz Mahomed, as he has only just appeared upon the scene as an important personage; but both Ufzul Khan and Azim Khan have proved themselves quite unworthy and incompetent, to govern. The people of Cabul hate them both, and they are fully prepared to throw off their allegiance the first opportunity which presents itself, in order to escape the taxes and the oppression under which they now groan. Our policy with regard to Cabul has been as contemptible as it has been vacillating, and our timidity, or as it is more anomalously interpreted *our non-interference policy*, has become a by-word throughout the whole of Cabul and Central Asia.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—So much has been lately said of the *chauvinisme* of the French people that it may be interesting to know the true meaning and origin of the term. Chauvin was the name of the principal character in a French comedy, which was played with immense success at the time of the Restoration. He represented a bragging veteran of the Empire, who was continually talking of his achievements at Austerlitz and Jena and his determination to take a brillant revenge for Waterloo. Since then a *chauviniste* has come to mean a man who is always seeking quarrels with his neighbours, and will not admit that any one is brave or great but himself. He cares little under what Government or for what cause he fights, so long as it gives him the opportunity of fighting, and thereby obtaining *gloire*, which is the darling object of his life. At the same time, he is by no means indifferent to more material considerations. There is a story of a French colonel at Solferino which is very characteristic of this peculiarity in the *chauviniste*. Having received the order to attack, the Colonel felt convinced that the issue of the battle could be no longer doubtful. He tore a leaf out of his pocket-book, wrote on it three words and an address, and instantly sent a messenger with the missive to the nearest telegraph office. The address was that of his broker; the three words were, "*Bataille gagnee. Achetez!*"

THE *Times* (May 25):—A deputation from the Cotton Supply Association, consisting of Messrs. Cheetham, M.P., the President; Edmund Ashworth, Vice-President; Edmund Potter, M.P., Thomas Bazley, M.P., R. N. Philips, M.P., J. T. Hibbert, M.P., John Platt, M.P., George Hadfield, M.P., E. W. Watkin, M.P., J. B. Smith, M.P., William Armitage, Edmund Birley, Edward Walmsley, Hyde Clarke, and Issac Watts, secretary, had an interview yesterday with Sir Stafford Northcote, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, at the India-office, to represent the importance of appointing additional cotton commissioners in certain specified districts in India. A memorial was read by the secretary, which recited that the amount paid to India for cotton had increased from less than three millions and a half in 1860 to upwards of 38 millions sterling in 1864; that more than 25 millions sterling was paid for Indian cotton in 1865, and upwards of 25 millions during the past year was:—

The imports of cotton from India for each of the five years immediately preceding the American war, and during the subsequent five years, with their money value, were as follows:—

"FIVE YEARS BEFORE THE WAR BEGAN.

Year.	Imports.		Official value.
1856	463,000	Bales	£3,572,329
1857	680,500	„	5,458,426
1858	361,000	„	2,970,518
1859	510,700	„	3,938,995
1860	563,200	„	3,373,614

Amounting in the aggregate to the sum of 19,313,882, and averaging 3,862,776*l*. yearly.

"DURING THE NEXT FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Imports.		Official value.
1861	986,600	Bales	£9,459,556
1862	1,072,439	„	22,042,437
1863	1,223,700	„	34,700,661
1864	1,399,500	„	38,214,723
1865	1,266,520	„	25,005,856

Being in the aggregate 129,423,233*l*., or, upon the average, 25,884,646*l*. annually. The imports for the year 1866, just closed, amount to 1,847,770 bales, the estimated value of which is upwards of 33,000,000 sterling. These facts make it clearly manifest that no means should be left untried to retain so important and valuable a trade.

"Your memorialists believe that it is of the utmost importance to have efficient and judicious superintendents and instructors of the ryots, and they have on previous occasions strongly urged upon the attention of the Indian Government the expediency of appointing well-qualified agricultural Commissioners for the cotton-growing districts in India, in order that systematic efforts may be made to develope their capabilities and resources. They could not doubt that such Commissioners, having a knowledge of the language and some acquaintance with native character, must if possessed of zeal and prudence, by their advice and assistance in procuring the best descriptions of seed and machinery, and by promoting better methods of cultivation, and in various other ways, greatly contribute to an extended growth of cotton and a satisfactory improvement of the staple.

"Your memorialists have seen with satisfaction that one such Commissioner has recently been appointed for the Central Provinces and Berar, and from the zeal and activity with which he has commenced his duties, they entertain a sanguine hope that good results will be obtained from his operations. They have also seen with pleasure the successful efforts made by the Collector of Khandeish to improve the growth of cotton in that district by the introduction of seed from Berar, but they regret to find that a similar attempt at improvement in the Sholapoor districts, by the use of Khandeish seed, was frustrated for want of proper parties to receive and distribute it, after much labour and expense had been incurred.

"Your memorialists regard it as self-evident that if special means were required to enable the Southern planters of the United States to attain their pre-eminence as cotton growers, and if agricultural societies in England and other civilized countries are useful in promoting improvements, similar efforts must be still more necessary to accomplish like results in such a country as India. Fully convinced that the course already taken is well calculated to be in the highest degree beneficial, your memorialists beg most respectfully, but earnestly, to recommend the appointment of at least two more commissioners for districts in the Madras Presidency, including Coimbatore, and for Scind with other adjacent parts in the north.

"Your memorialists have often ventured to recommend the establishment of a Board of Public Works in India for the express purpose of promoting the construction of roads, bridges, piers, docks, works of irrigation and navigation, and other means of facilitating intercourse and developing the industry of that vast dependency; and being deeply impressed with the advantages and pecuniary profit which such works would confer, they earnestly commend them to the favourable consideration of the Indian Council. They are confident that great benefits would thus acrue, in which all branches of industry, as well as the Indian revenue, would largely participate, and they therefore respectfully urge their immediate adoption.

"And your memorialists will," &c.

LATEST NEWS.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

LONDON, 10TH JUNE, AFTERNOON.

A first class Albert medal has been conferred upon Mr. Samuel Lake of the Bombay Reclamation Company, and Mr. W. S. Miller of the P. and O. Company.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—General James Ekford, General G. B. Arbuthnot, Captain W. P. Harrison, Lieutenant J. E. Ferguson. A. Anderson, Surgeon D. Hood.

[The Medal referred to is, we presume, conferred upon Mr. Lake and Mr. Millet (not Miller) of the P. and O. Company's S. S. *Emeu*, for their gallant efforts to rescue the passengers of the pilgrim ship *Diamond* which was driven on the rocks opposite Breach Candy in June last year.]

LONDON, 10TH JUNE, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is quiet and prices are drooping. Fair Dhollera 9d.

The ships *Canopus* and *Ethel* have arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 11TH JUNE, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet and prices were drooping. Fair Dhollera 9d.

The Manchester Market is quiet.
7 lb. Shirtings 9s. 9d.
8¼ lb. Shirtings 12s.
40's Twist 1s. 4½d.

LONDON, 11TH JUNE, MORNING.

A mission is going to Vienna and St. Petersburg to invest the Emperor of Austria and the Czar of Russia with the order of the Garter. The order will be conferred on the Sultan of Turkey during his stay in London.

Colonel Bowring the Commissioner of Mysore declares that there is nothing among the records at the Mysore residency supporting the view that the treaty with the Rajah was of a personal nature.

LONDON, 12TH JUNE, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is improving. Fair Dhollera 9d.

The *Madras* with the Bombay Mail of June 3rd left Suez on the 12th inst.

LONDON, 14TH JUNE, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady. Fair Dhollera 9¼d.
7lb. Shirtings 9s. 9d.
8¼ „ 12s. 0d.
40's. Twist 1s. 5d.
The Manchester Market is inactive.

LONDON, 15TH JUNE, MORNING.

The Press urges that changes should be made in the constitution of the House of Lords by the abolition of proxies, the establishment of a quorum and the creation of life Peers.

In a debate in the House of Commons on the Luxemburg treaty, Lord Stanley vindicated his conduct in connexion with the negotiations.

The King of Prussia has returned from Paris to Berlin.

An attempt has been made to rescue the Fenian prisoners at Waterford and thirty policemen were injured in removing them form the prisons.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

A TELEGRAM was received from Madras, yesterday, stating that Capt. Moiland, of the steamer *Lord Clyde*, which vessel ran into a French ship, a short time since, had been acquitted by a Marine Court, of all blame in the matter. The mate of the *Lord Clyde* was considered censurable, and his certificate was accordingly suspended for six months.

MADRAS, 19TH JUNE.

Govt. Securities. Five and a half 10½ premium. Fives, 5½ premium. Fours, 11½ discount.
Document Bills, 2s. 0 1/16d.
Dead Weight. Light Freight £2 15s. to £3.
Cotton £2 10s.
Interest on Loans 4½ per cent. one month 6 per cent.
Money Market very easy.
40 inch Grey Shirtings 7 lb. Rs. 6-8.
No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle Rs. 4-6.
Shipments of Cotton for week ended the 15th June, 14,638 cwt.

LETTERS OF FRANCIS XAVIER.

(Translated for the Bombay Gazette.)

LETTER XI.

TO FRANCIS MANSILLA.

DEAREST BROTHER IN CHRIST,—I am longing to see you and I have reason to hope that through the goodness of God my wish will ere long be gratified. In the meantime I never pass a day without seeing you in the spirit, and I have no doubt that you see me in the same way; in this way, however, then let us ever enjoy the sight of one another. I implore you by your love for God to write to me of yourself and of all the christians, how you are, what you are doing, and where you are. I wish also that you would give me full particulars about individuals. I expect Pula here from Travancore this week, and I have no doubt it will be so as he himself wrote to me that he would come within that period. My mind feels a cheerful confidence in the goodness of God that from that meeting some result will come advantageous to the service of the same Lord God. You will be informed by me immediately of what happens that you may thank God. I am writing about constructing a booth of leafy branches for the Patungates. I thought it advisable that the women should assemble in church early on Saturday mornings, as is done at Manapar, and the men on Sundays, I leave that matter however to your judgment. Whenever you wish to write to the chief official for assistance do not wait till you are actually badly in want, but take care to give him due notice before hand so that if he takes his time about providing you with what is necessary you may not be inconvenienced and distressed by the delay. I wish to know through you where John Ostiaga is and whether he serves God, for I have many fears regarding his perseverance in God's service, on account of that inconstant nature of his which you know of his father who is with me. Tell the boy Matthæus from me to go on being good and to repeat with a loud voice and proper pronounciation in the catechetical school what you have taught him. When I come I will bring him a little gift which I know he will be very glad to receive. Let me know whether the boys come at the fixed hours to repeat the prayers together, and how many of them know the prayers by heart. I hope that in your account of particulars like these you will spare neither words nor paper. Let your letter be given to the first person coming here that you know of. The Lord be with you as I hope He is with me—Yours FRANCIS.
Sirar, 23rd April 1544.

LETTER XII.

TO THE SAME.

DEAREST BROTHER IN CHRIST.—On this first of May I received a letter from you, the perusal of which delighted me more than I can tell you. I was ill for four or five days, burning with continual fever, and during that time I was twice let blood, but now through God's goodness I am better. The present joy of the good news received from you has almost taken away the memory of my past weakness. I hope then that next week, with God's aid, I shall go to you to Punical. We have been imagining that Pula of Travancore would certainly come yesterday or this morning. When I come I will tell you what business we have transacted with him. God grant that something may come of the meeting which will promote his service. Francis Coelli sends you two umbrellas. Being soon about to meet you, as I have said, I have nothing to add but my usual prayer that our Lord God may deign to visit us with His Grace, and that through his aid we may faithfully serve Him. Farewell—Yours. FRANCIS.
Nar, 1st May 1544.

LETTER XIII.

TO THE SAME.

DEAREST BROTHER IN CHRIST,—God, from whom nothing is hid, knows how much more gladly would I spend some days with you than be detained at Tuticorin. Since the delay, however, is necessary for the purpose of settling some disputes which excite the natives here to dangerous quarrels among themselves, you and I must willingly postpone the longed-for consolation of meeting one another to the great advancement to the service of God which is expected to arise from that peace-making, and must rejoice that we are, not where we wish to be, but where the most holy will of God and reasons affecting His Kingdom and glory, demand that we should be.

Again and again I implore you not to be angry with that wretched people whenever it by error or failure excites your indignation. I know that it is most disagreeable to be called away from the work in which you are engaged heart and soul by men who want you to look to their own advantage which alone they care for. Suffer their importunity however and endure it with serenity, and apply yourself quietly to the trivial matters that are heaped upon [illegible] all quarters so as to [illegible] perfectly to ignore or put off what is beyond your power at the time, taking care however to satisfy by words those whom you cannot satisfy by deeds, by kindly offering the excuse that you have not the power you would wish to have for their sake, and by holding out hopes instead of doing anything, a course which generally satisfies those who do not get what they want. You owe many thanks to God our Lord (and I am sure you give them) for having placed you where one could not be idle even if he wished. So much business presses and accumulates, and moreover (a thought which is the best sweetener of any labor) business of a kind especially relating to the service of God our Lord.

I am sending Peter to you. In your turn send Antonio here as soon as he has recovered which we believe would be in six or eight days. I have given him for Manuel de Cruza a carefully written letter, in which I urge him with prayers and arguments to finish the building of the church. Cause my box to be sent to me by the first toney that sails from your place bound here. When I have finished as quickly as I can the business I have in hand here I will fly to you, for I am more eager than you think to be with you and to pass some days with you. Let me know immediately by letter whenever you want money or counsel. There can be no want of a letter carrier when so many pass over daily of their own accord. Bear with the natives; tolerate them with large-minded patience, drawing them from evil and urging them to good to the best of your ability. Afterwards if you find any whom you fail to allure to their duty by clemency and kindness you may consider it time for the exercise of that work of mercy which consists in the seasonable punishment of those who deserve it and who cannot be led to good but by evil. May God help you as I trust He will help me also.—Farewell—Yours FRANCIS.
Tuticorin, 14th May 1544.

BOMBAY.

A ROYAL salute of 21 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at noon this day, in honour of the anniversary of the accession to the throne of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

MAJOR J. H. S. PRINCE, Staff Corps, Wing officer H. M.'s 24th Regiment, N. I., and Conductor J. Livingstone, Ordnance Department, are allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate.

THE British ship *Atmosphere*, Captain E. Oram, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, passed the following vessels on the passage:—Spoke the ship *Hagonot*, from London bound to Trinidad, wished to be reported at Lloyds; spoke the ship *Haknemann*, from Liverpool bound to Melbourne.

ON the 24th of April last Shaik Hoosien, formerly employed on the G. I. P. Railway as an Inspector of Police, was brought up before Mr. Barton at the Fort Police Court charged with criminal breach of trust. This case has been adjourned from time to time until yesterday when the charge was dismissed.

SEVERAL seamen belonging to the ship *Claverdon* were yesterday charged before the Acting Senior Magistrate of Police, with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty. The men alleged that the ship was unseaworthy. His Worship has in consequence applied to the Superintendent of Marine to have the ship surveyed and in the meantime postponed the investigation of the case.

CAPTAIN W. Western, of the British ship *Anevoca*, which arrived on Tuesday last from London, reports that on June 9th she spoke with the French ship *Esperanza*, from London bound to Kurrachee, in latitude 3-25 north, longitude 60 45 east. Fresh westerly winds from 4° north to Bombay, and also Captain P. J. Chevalier of the British ship *Champion*, which arrived yesterday from Rangoon with cargo of rice. From 4° north latitude to Bombay. Thick squally weather with very heavy rain wind westerly.

A CORONER'S inquest was held yesterday at Boree Bunder touching the death of a Bengalee lascar, name unknown, who was employed on board the ship *Daphne*, now in the Bombay harbour. About 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the deceased and another lascar were engaged in lifting up a piece of timber, which slipped down from the other man's hand; and the deceased, overbalancing himself, fell forward into the hold and received severe injuries, of which he died shortly afterwards. The man who held the other end of the timber was the only witness examined, and the jury found a verdict of accidental death.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of telegrams received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P.M. yesterday, were as follows:—

From United Kingdom 11th, 13th, 14th, and 15th instant.

From Continent of Europe 15th June.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 18th to 8 P.M. of the 19th June were as follows:—

To Bombay.	*Max.*		*Min.*	
From Kurrachee..............	10	20	0	40
,, Calcutta via Agra ..	18	0	0	0
,, Calcutta via Madras..	10	15	2	32
,, Madras	2	20	1	53

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

STEAMER REPORTS.—19TH JUNE.

KURRACHEE, 18TH 6-30 P. M.—Steamer *Comorin* from Bombay with extra mails arrived at 3 P. M.

GALLE, 19TH 8 20 A. M.—Mail steamer *Behar* from Bombay anchored.

CARWAR, 19TH 10-30 A. M.—Steamer *Punjaub* sailed for Bombay at 10-15 A. M.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS—19TH JUNE.

BOMBAY, 19TH 3-10 P. M.—Interruption Surat local line.

BOMBAY, 19TH 6-25 P. M.—Communication Surat local line.

KURRACHEE, 19TH, 10-26 A. M.—Turkish line right to Constantinople, Persian line right to Tabreez.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—19TH JUNE.

(BEFORE R. H. SHEWELL, ESQ.)

MURDER.—Salmin Seedee was brought up from remand yesterday and charged with doing an act, at New Nagpada on the 24th May, with the intention of causing such bodily injury to one Shaik Ali Shaik Ismail as he knew to be likely to cause his death.

Drs Mackenzie and Gray, of the Jamsetjee Hospital, were examined as additional witnesses, after which His Worship committed the prisoner to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions on a charge of murder.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Wednesday, 12th June.

(BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE, MR. JUSTICE NEWTON AND MR. JUSTICE WARDEN.)

A MAGISTRATE'S POWER TO TENDER PARDON.—Under the provisions of section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. R. H. Pinhey, Session Judge of the Konkun, referred in May last, for the orders of the Judges of the High Court, the record and proceedings held by Mr. J. Dracup, full power Magistrate in the Tanna district, in the case of Francis Reundios and seven others. One of the prisoners in the case was charged before the Magistrate with keeping a common gaming-house in the town of Tanna, and they were all charged with gaming therein. One of them was acquitted and discharged; another was admitted Queen's evidence; and six were convicted, of whom five were fined Rs. 20 each, or in default, to undergo a week's imprisonment, and the sixth was sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for a month.

The important point in the case was whether the Magistrate had power to tender pardon to an accomplice for the purpose of making him Queen's evidence in a case to be tried by himself. Mr. Pinhey's reasons for referring the case to the High Court are stated by him to be these:—

The record and proceedings in this case were sent for on reviewing the Magistrate's criminal return, because it appeared on the face of the return that the Magistrate had tendered to one of the accused a pardon, and examined him as a witness; and that the said Magistrate had then proceeded to dispose of the case. This procedure was illegal, as section 209 of the Code of Criminal Procedure applies only to cases triable by the Court of Session. In the case of Megbjee Premjee Shett, the High Court (Couch, C. J., and Newton J.) ruled on the 13th April 1864 that a Magistrate had no power to tender a pardon in a case which he tries himself. In this case, the Magistrate convicted the rest of the accused solely on the evidence of the accused whom he had pardoned and turned into witness. The case must, therefore, be referred to Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, under section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for orders with the usual letter.

The High Court, on a review of the record and proceedings in the case, reversed the convictions and sentences, and ordered the fines, if paid, to be restored to the accused. The Court held that the Magistrate had no power to tender a pardon to an accomplice in a case to be tried by himself.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—JUNE 17.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER.)

In re W. J. Farrow.

Mr. Barrow applied to the Court to withdraw his schedule, in consequence of having obtained a settlement with his creditors. The application was granted.

In re Burjorjee Sorabjee.

In this case, the debts of the insolvent were Rs. 99,725, and his assets amounted to (good) Rs. 369, (bad) Rs. 65,351.

Mr. Marriott appeared for the applicant, and stated that the insolvent had suffered serious loss through having advanced sums to the amount of Rs. 65,951 to Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla, his brother, in 1865. At that time his brother had been in perfectly good circumstances, having a good business, and being in possession of considerable house property. There was no opposition, and he prayed that his Lordship might grant his application.

The Commissioner remarked that it appeared from the schedule that the insolvent had been dealing in shares.

Mr. Marriott said the shares had only been allotted, and there was not a single debt arising from share transactions.

The Commissioner, having further examined the schedule, said it appeared to him that the insolvent had been dealing in shares; and he did not feel at all satisfied with insolvent's transactions with his brother. He therefore directed that his discharge should be adjourned for three months, without protection.

In re Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff.

The application of Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff was then considered by the Court. In this case the liabilities amount to Rs. 64,70,322-5-4 and the assets were nil.

Mr. Pigot appeared for the insolvent; Mr. Howard for Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., and Navalchund Nanchund, creditors; Mr. Hayllar for the Fort Press Spinning Company (Limited), creditors.

Mr. Pigot said he might call his Lordship's attention to what took place on the 10th June, the last day the insolvent was before the Court. On that day an order was made that Pestonjee should appear to-day, and then be discharged, unless there was cause shown why he should not; and that order concluded by ordering that the opposing creditors should put in a list of the grounds of their opposition before 5 o'clock on the 12th inst, and that no opposing creditor could be heard unless he had given his grounds of objection in some reasonable detail. This was a case in which there had been a certain melting of opposition on the part of the creditors. He believed there were only two opposing creditors remaining who were entitled to be heard, having filed their grounds of opposition. The greater number of the creditors had signed Pestonjee's trust-deed; and in all probability the case would never have come before the Court if the insolvent had been permitted to go about during the last few months, as it was not till he obtained an interim order, after the schedule was filed, that he was able to put himself in communication with his creditors to show them what had been arranged by the trust-deed. Accordingly he was in expectation that probably all the creditors would eventually sign this deed.

Mr. Hayllar said he appeared for the Fort Press Spinning Company (Limited.) They had not filed their grounds of opposition, for this reason, that the order of Commissioner Arnould's had not been served upon them. If that order was to have any effect, a copy of it ought to have been served on the creditors.

The Commissioner said the Court might first proceed with the two creditors who had stated the grounds of their opposition. He would afterward decide whether Mr. Hyllar was entitled to be heard.

Mr. Howard said the main ground of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.'s opposition was that the insolvent procured from them, by false representations, an advance of £20,000 sterling; and he was instructed that he could prove that, when he applied to that firm for the advance, he represented that he had 1,500 bales of cotton, and had already engaged the tonnage for them to Liverpool. On this representation he was allowed to draw four bills of £5,000 each on Messrs. Finlay, Campbell & Co., the English correspondents of Ritchie, Steuart & Co., which bills were discounted in Bombay. Though he had promised to hand over the shipping documents for the bills, he had never done so. He had handed over documents for 200 bales, but these belonged to another transaction, so that in point of fact the 1,500 were all due. After he had obtained the advance, indeed, he never pretended that he had any. Another ground of opposition was that it appeared on the insolvent's schedule that he had been a most reckless speculator in joint-stock companies' shares, and that the whole debts so much exceeded his means of paying them that he had been guilty of contracting the debts without reasonable expectation of paying. What he was about to say was not mentioned as a special ground of opposition, but undoubtedly the conduct of the insolvent was also——

Mr. Pigot—Nothing except the grounds specified are open for my learned friend to go into; and it would be most objectionable if he were allowed to go into anything so very general.

The Commissioner—I think you must be confined to what is stated here Mr. Howard.

Mr. Howard then proceeded to bring forward his witnesses.

Dosabhoy Dhunjeebhoy, examined by Mr. Howard, deponed that he was a clerk in the service of Premchund Roychund, the broker for Ritchie, Steuart and Co., and had been in March 1866. He had communicated with Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff regarding these advances. Pestonjee used to ship cotton and draw bills through Ritchie, Steuart, and Co., and from time to time supplied the shipping documents for the bills which he had previously drawn. On the occasion in question he said he wanted to draw £20,000. Ritchie, Campbell and Co. allowed him to draw it on Finlay, Campbell and Co., their English correspondents. Pestonjee was to draw these against the cotton he was to ship and hand them the documents by the following mail. The bills were drawn on the 13th March. When he applied for the advance of £20,000, he said he had already purchased about one-half of the cotton. He named the ship by which he obtained the tonnage. Witness obtained the sanction of Mr. Tracy, a member of the firm, to this transaction. The bills were drawn on the 13th March. There were four bills for £5,000 each. Did not know where the bills were discounted. The shipping documents, no part of them even, were ever handed over by Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff. (Shown two letters,) These are signed by Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff.

Mr. Howard read the letters, which were addressed to Mr. Crawford, solicitor for Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., and were in answer to Mr. Crawford's demand for a proper settlement. The first letter was to the effect that the writer had already supplied the documents for 200 bales, and that he would hand over the remaining documents, as soon as he could. The next letter, written on 28th May, was to the effect that he was sorry that press of business and other circumstances prevented him from earlier answering Mr. Crawford's letter of the 22nd. He was at a loss to know what satisfactory arrangement was possible in such a time. If they would only wait until Mr. Scott arrived, they would render a satisfactory arrangement possible.

Examination continued—Pestonjee did not give any bills on account of the £20,000. He had given documents for 200 bales by the mail of 28th March, on account of a previous advance of £38,700.

By Mr. Pigot—Have been with Mr. Premchund for five or six years, and during that time have been making entries in the books of the cotton supplied by Pestonjee. Was not in partnership with Premchund, though he had been promised that he would be taken into partnership. Was allowed to give advances on his own discretion. In October or November 1865, when Mr. Premchund went on a pilgrimage, Mr. Premchund authorised him to advance a lakh of rupees to Pestonjee, provided he would withdraw his petition from the Insolvency Court. When Mr. Premchund returned in February he did not ask whether witness had advanced the lakh, but witness told him that he had advanced Pestonjee Rs. 35,000 or Rs. 40,000, though Pestonjee insisted on receiving the lakh. He gave no security for the Rs. 35,000. Regarding the £20,000, witness did not tell Premchund at once of the transaction, but he told him a few days afterwards. For ten days before advancing this £20,000 witness had been distrustful of Pestonjee's condition, and he thought £20,000 was too large a sum to let him have at once; but Pestonjee came and actually begged more than a dozen times, and he at last took him to Mr. Tracy, who let him have the proceeds. When Pestonjee brought the shipping documents in March witness told him they would be in respect of the previous advances. After Pestonjee got into difficulties he came, with tears in his eyes, and begged for a new advance. He said he was very much pressed, and asked for an advance of Rs. 25,000, when he would try to make up a shipment of cotton, and let us have the whole of what had been advanced. Witness took Pestonjee to Mr. Tracy, and advised him to let Pestonjee have the money, as he thought it would be better to risk that Rs. 25,000 in trying to get their former advance. Mr. Tracy was angry on account of Pestonjee's failure to supply the cotton, but granted the further advance. The threatenings of prosecution were not made till after this last advance.

The Court then adjourned till Wednesday morning.

[The sitting was held in the court-room recently fitted up in the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Remington and Co. On Monday the Court was crowded, and apparently no arrangements had been made for securing order and quietness on the part of the suitors. During the whole day there was a constant hum and clatter, which, together with the noise occasioned by the different artificers in other parts of the building, must have rendered considerable extra exertion necessary on the part of those addressing the bench. No punkas have yet been put up in the Court, and the excessive heat, with the fœtid odour which rises from a crowded court-room, were exceedingly disagreeable, so that sitting for any length of time in Court was anything but comfortable.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE P. W. D.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—"Vindex" in his letter published in your impression of the 14th instant on the Public Works Department, appears to have been somewhat unfortunate in his selection of instances wherewith to white-wash that Institution.

1st. The Bridges of the B. B. and C. I. Railway are not the work of a Civil but of a Military man formerly in the P. W. D.

2nd. Doubtless some bridges on the G. I. P. Railway are giving way; but does not "Vindex" know that it is the rule that Road bridges up country constructed by the P. W. D., come down two or three times, until at last the Engineer finds out how much water he has to provide for during the rains.

3rd. Mr. Connybeare did not carry out the Vehar water works, but they were carried out by one of his assistants under the Superintendance of Colonel Crawford.

In Bombay the P. W. D., have not much work to show although they have any number of highly paid servants. I would ask "Vindex" how much does Government pay for supervision of works in Bombay. The Elphinstone and the G. I. P. Railway paid last year about 2½ per cent on their outlay for Engineering expenses and supervision, but do the P. W. D. do their work for less than five or six times that amount?

To compare the Eye and Leper Hospitals with the buildings in the Elphinstone Circle is to compare (as far as magnitude goes) a neat cottage with a palace. But when "Vindex" claims the superiority for the P. W. D. Elphinstone College over the Civil Architects' Victoria Museum, I think few people will be found to agree with him as the works on both are now at a stand still, the walls of both being about equally faulty in construction, and both shewing signs of approaching dissolution.

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II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Vindex" in his letter upon the P. W. D. which appeared in your paper of the 14th instant, departs as it appears to me from the main point of the discussion. He prudently makes no allusion to the shortcomings, the infinitesimally small results, of the past labours of the department of which he is the advocate.

The works of Civil Engineers can now be counted almost by thousands. Where are the "Magna Opera" of that department "which rearing its head triumphant" among modern improvements surveys its own torpidity? Somewhat the reverse of the position which the celebrated New Zealander of Macaulay is expected to assume.

Some department as some individual must ever prove the last in the progress of reform and improvement; and like the Admiralty at home the P. W. D. bids fair to obtain this notoriety.

Great stress is laid by "Vindex" on the fact that some of the railways have been costly and that some failures have from time to time occurred in Railway works.

But a fact incontrovertible is that in this Presidency alone over 1400 miles of Railway are now opened and available for traffic. Contrast this with one example of P. W. D. progress, the road from Gogo to Ahmedabad, I believe not quite a hundred miles in length.

Will "Vindex" inform the public in what state that road is even now, how many failures of culverts and structures occurred upon it, and that too, before they were even crossed by a loaded cart? How long this road has been in progress? It must be remembered that we have full perhaps exaggerated accounts of each, every instance of failure in Railway structures. A traffic is impeded the public are delayed, and these matters are most fully discussed in the public papers. Who chronicles even every failure of a bridge over some up country Nulla, and yet they must be frequent as I have seldom been in any Mofussil station that some Public Works officer was not going to try his hand for the second, third or even fourth time at some such shattered structure.

As regards the alleged expensive character of Railways Works I shall content myself by dealing with one only of the examples cited by "Vindex" in order to show the peculiar mode (to use no stronger expression) in which he treats this matter. He speaks of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central Indian Railway as a line that "from end to end crosses a country as level as a Billiard Table."

Is there one out of a hundred who would imagine that the writer was referring to a line that for half its length intercepts the drainage of the Western Ghats, that includes in its length of 310 miles over six and a half miles of large bridges and some hundreds of small ones that spans at the point of debouchure into the sea some of the largest Rivers in India, and finally a line that presented such huge Engineering difficulties that at first the Royal Engineers of Bombay headed by a consulting Engineer to railways chosen from that corps fairly quailed before them and declared the line was impracticable and impossible to make.

The line, however, having been proved practicable beyond question (I dare say "Vindex" has often been over it) the next best card to play is a sneer at the stability of the Mhye, Nerbudda and Taptee, and the picture of the collapse of a gigantic traffic drawn by "Vindex" is doubtless gloomy—*but is no argument*.

Stress is laid on these points as it is curious to find the vindicator of the department peculiarly appertaining to the Royal Engineers enlarging on the expense of a line which Royal Engineers denied could be constructed at all.

But after all these are matters apart from the main question, who would be the best agents to construct the important Public Works imperatively called for this country. Those men who have devoted themselves to works of the sort, or those who take it up as a branch only of a very pleasant almost dilettante profession.

I do not advocate the employment of half educated surveyors any more than "Vindex" will probably advocate engaging unpledged ensigns, but I believe with a Civil Engineer of eminence and practice from home at the head of the Public Works Department and a staff of men such as adequate remuneration would secure the Public Works of India would be advanced at a rate of speed likely to condone for a little more expense and a great deal less theory.

Talk of Budget Restrictions; would the removal of all the Budget Restrictions in the world accelerate the fate of progress of a man who cavils at a most important irrigation scheme for one of our vastest Provinces because a mile or so of sixty feet cutting may be encountered.

TAM.

ANOTHER NEW SCHEME.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—When reading "Q's." remarks about the utilization of the sewage of Bombay, it struck me that an amalgamation of the scheme he is doubtless prepared to bring forward, and my scheme for a Fresh water Wet Dock and Canal, will at once settle the two extremely difficult and vexed questions of Wet Docks and drainage for Bombay.

A slight detour and a moderate extension of the Canal would admit of its being brought through the most populous parts of the town. Decked barges would be stationed at places along the Canal when the night soil and sweepings could be tipped into them most conveniently. These barges would be conveyed out of the town in the early morning and taken to stations in the locks neatest the most fertile tracts of land along the line of Canal. By a very simple contrivance the barges could be left on gridirons at the sides of these locks, and when it was found necessary to lower the water in the locks for the admission of vessels, the barges would be left dry on the gridiron. The sewage would then be run off from pipes in the bottom of the barge into carts or tanks, and carted to the lands to be manured, or the whole could be liquified by the Canal water and carried in pipes to any part of the country. The agriculturists could then have the choice of using the sewage either in its natural state or in a liquid form.

The canal as an agent for irrigation and the sewage for manuring would revolutionise the country, and in place of harkening after premiums in shares, or time-bargains in cotton, an energetic population would enter largely into agricultural pursuits and raise Bombay into the greatest opium producing country in the would. What beautiful sea Island cotton would then be grown at Matoonga and Salsette, what crops of Indian corn, wheat and oil seeds would come from the plains below Kandalla, and the Flats and Parell would become world renowned for the production of immense quantities of the most delicious fruits and vegetables. The Superintendance of a sewage lock would be looked upon as certain a fortune as a Station-Master-ship at a cotton Station on the G. I. P. Railway.

The land market would then be the great topic of interest in all our assemblies, and our wealthy native merchants in place of building palaces without lands in Malabar Hill would vie with each other in the magnificence of their parks, gardens, and grain producing estates miles away from Bombay.

It is needless for me, however, to anticipate the advantages that would immediately follow the completion of this scheme. I shall gladly leave this to Q. whose lively imaginations will at once appreciate the strong points in the scheme and whose graphic pen will lay it before the public in a much more attractive form than I am capable of doing.

CIVIL (BUT NOT AN) ENGINEER.

Bombay, 18th June 1867.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our Own Correspondent.*)

KATTYAWAR DISTRICTS, MANOCKWARA, 13TH JUNE.

THERE was a heavy dust-storm accompanied by rain on the 11th both at this place and surrounding villages. The storm was so violent as to uproot several large Peepul trees, and unroof little huts. The wind veered about in all directions with the utmost fury, and blew for upwards of two hours. The weather was calm and clear yesterday, and continues so to-day.

This picturesque little place is the head-quarter station of the Political Assistant in charge of the Southern Division, and is also that of the Guicowar's Irregular Horse, a thousand of whom are here located. A station, as it is called, consisting of bungalows for the covenanted and uncovenanted assistants, lines for the detachment of Native Infantry, and for the local Police Force, as also residences for the chiefs and their representatives having business with the Political Assistants, are built, and this locality is called Keatingepoora in honor of Major Keatinge, who conceived, designed, and carried out the works, which are plain, ordinary-looking buildings, that can lay no claim whatever to architectural beauty. The country around is undulating, intersected with numerous little streams, and abounds with large game. The Geernar Hills, notorious for being the haunt of the Waghurs are plainly visible. Last, not least, I must notice the splendid bungalow, and excellent garden attached thereto, belonging to Colonel W. W. Anderson, Superintendent of the Guicowar's Contingent. The garden abounds with a variety of fruit trees, and contains a supply of vegetables which lasts all the year round.

Major Keatinge leaves in about a week for England on three months' furlough, Colonel Anderson acting for him.

It is said that owing to the gross mismanagement existing in the states of Limree and Rajcote, where chiefs are youngsters scarcely twelve years old, it is in contemplation to place them under the management of a European officer, and that Major Lester is to be appointed to the duty. It is only those who have lived for some time in native states and have studied their management that can form a correct idea of their administration. A friend who possesses that knowledge assures me that not only in the two states named above, but in many others, the administration is so wretched that it would be an act of kindness to place European officers to overlook them. One state especially, scarcely 24 miles distant from the head-quarters of the Political Agent is so grossly mismanaged as to have induced Major Keatinge to administer to it severe rebukes. My friend tells me that the chief who is an elderly sort of a man, is a mere puppet in the hands of a crafty old Brahmin of the sacerdotal order, whose word is law, and against whom all the place raises cries of oppression. This chief's daily occupation consists in drinking *kussumba* alias opium-water, spinning thread for amusement's sake, and smoking the hookah. He seldom admits strangers in his presence, and when he does so, he simply receives their salutations, and sits silent, unconscious of their presence, until the stranger asks permission to leave.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

NAGPORE, 16TH JUNE.

THE weather has materially altered these last few days, and instead of a burning sun it has become pleasant and cool, we had plenty of rain these last few days with thunder and lightning which has cleansed the air altogether. I am happy to say that the alteration in the trains by that able officer, Mr. Knox, has been the means of the trains arriving more punctually than usual. However, much requires yet to be done by him, and now that the rains have set in, it is to be hoped that the superintendent of this part of the line will not detain the trains at his will and pleasure as he often does to suit his own convenience. Last month I think it was the 14th we were detained at one of the stations close to here 2 hours and 14 minutes, it was pitiable to hear the natives imploring to be "let out or go on or they would die." No doubt in time Mr. Knox will rectify all this, this station at present is very dull owing to the incessant rain which now while I write is coming down in torrents. I would advise travellers not to move to the North-West while this rain lasts. The Railway station house here last night relieved the dull monotony of the place, by a fancy dress ball which was given by the station-master in honour of the accountant of the Railway, who is up here on a visit of inspection. The principal officers of the Railway subordinates were present. The station was beautifully illuminated with lamps of cocoanut oil, colored red and blue, which gave it a pretty appearance. This and the splendid band of the station the sounds of which were quite enchanting to the ear made the place quite enchanting. The evening being quite clear and no wind but the strains of the music could be heard for more than a mile away, dancing was kept up till near morning and the ladies were greatly delighted. The viands were of the best description procurable and the liquors, provided by that excellent firm, Messrs. Cursetjee and Company, were unexceptionable, especially the iced Champagne. All departed in high spirits at the munificence of the station-master. I hope some other gentlemen of the G. I. P. will follow in his footsteps. We hear there was a smash on the line between this and Bhosawal a few days ago of a loose truck and another train coming into collision, which turned the engine upside down causing considerable damage. The injuries, we hear, resulted in the loss of lives and limbs. We have just heard that the Mulkapore Bridge has gone again and the engine lying at the bottom, the mixed train was delayed nearly an hour this morning.

UPPER BURMAH.

(*From a Correspondent of the Friend of India.*)

MANDALAY, May 26.

ON the 13th a deep conspiracy was fortunately brought to light. The Poodein Mentha's sister managed to bribe two eunuchs of the King's body guard, and got an interview, dressed up in a man's clothing, with her brother. Eunuchs have great power in the palace, and in the present instance they rather exceeded their power, for unfortunately the conversation between the prince and his sister was overheard by some of the guards and reported. It was the intention of the conspirators to set the palace on fire, and during the confusion the Poodein Mentha was to make his escape. On the night of the 14th, so late as 8 o'clock, the High Court was sitting in judgment, and then and there passed the sentence of death upon five princes and two eunuchs. On the morning of the 15th Captain Sladen heard that the executions were ordered for that day, and met the procession at the Ahlowee gate bearing the princes to the scene of execution. Captain Sladen at once applied for an audience. The King immediately came out, and jocularly asked him if he could eat mangoes. "My Lord!" said Captain Sladen, "I have come for the express purpose of begging your Majesty to spare the lives of the Poodein Mentha and his brothers, and to guarantee, if your Majesty considers it necessary for the safety of your kingdom, to have them properly secured at the Andamans." The King at first did not believe that the princes were to be executed, but immediately gave orders that they should be pardoned. If any of their lives had been sacrificed the Wondouks were then and there to be executed. The Resident retired to the eastward, and was talking to some of the officials, when the messenger who had been despatched with the reprieve returned, reporting that the Poodein Mentha had been executed. The Resident then begged that the lives of these officials too might be spared. After some hesitation the King granted the request. This act of humanity on the part of Captain Sladen has give him such general praise amongst the Burmese, that his name hereafter will always be held in grategul esteem by all classes.

When Captain Sladen met the procession at the Ahlowee gate he called out to the Wondouks to go slowly, and told them the purport of his visit to the palace. The Wondouks, wishing to gloat in the blood of their victims, hastened on the procession, and on arrival at the burial ground, contrary to all custom, pitched upon the Poodein to suffer death first. The cords having been adjusted, a blow from a club was given on the back of his neck, and at that moment three horsemen were seen to gallop as if for their lives. The mob cried out "a reprieve," "a reprieve," and as soon as the officials heard this they hurried on the death of the poor Poodein, whose breath left his body with pardon ringing in his ears. The officials who took upon themselves the responsibility of the whole proceedings deviated from the usual custom. The High Court was opened at *night*. When a sentence of death is passed upon princes of royal blood, it is customary to report the same to the King, which is done by the chief eunuch placing the report on the King's bed just before he retires to rest, the eunuch remaining at the door. It in three hours the report is not returned sentence is confirmed. At an execution of princes of the royal blood, the youngest should suffer first and at sunset. One of the princes and a eunuch, who were to have been executed, have become idiots.

To make up the deficiency in the exchequer occasioned by the duties being reduced the King has levied a sort of income tax. The officers to whom was entrusted the levying of this tax commenced right and left in good earnest, but his Majesty has ordered a refund to all the foreigners.

RUSSIAN TURKISTAN, CABUL, AND CASHMERE.

(*From the Friend of India.*)

OUR latest authentic news tends to show that in the territory recently conquered by the Russians in Central Asia matters are not proceeding in nearly so *couleur de rose* a fashion as the official reports of General Romanovski have hitherto induced people to believe. The inhabitants, though in the main not displeased with the novel advantages of a civilised Government, have several grievances against their new masters. And the relations of Russia with the Khan of Kokand, Khuda Yar Khan, are of so unsatisfactory a character that war may at any time be the result. The impetus, too, which the recent conquests of Russia were said to have given to her trade is now declared to be illusory. In fine General Romanovski has been removed from the Government of Turkistan in disgrace. The position our maps have hitherto assigned to Russia's latest conquest, Jeezukh, is incorrect. It lies, not due *south*, but *north west* of Oratippa, so that Oratippa, Jeezukh, and Chinaz form a more or less equilateral triangle of which Fort Chinaz on the Jaxartes is the apex This discovery explains the reason for the capture and occupation of Jeezukh. In its real situation it consolidates the strategical position whereas on the southern side of the Ak Tau Mountains where it was believed to be, it would have been an unsupported outpost challenging attack.

Every day should bring us intelligence of the final throw by the Ameer Shere Ali Khan for the recovery of Cabul from the Wullee whom we have recognised, Afzul Khan. Our latest authentic intelligence from Cabul itself is to 26th May, when the position of parties was this. The Wullee had encamped his army outside of Cabul and had made the Bala Hissar his stronghold. He had been joined with a force of 3,000 foot, 1,000 horse, and 12 guns by his son, Abdoor Ruhman Khan, from Candahar, and had resolved to devote ten lacs of rupees to the extintion of his enemy. On the other hand Fyz Mahomed, who is really fighting Ameer Shere Ali's battles, had been joined by the Ameer from Herat with two lacs of rupees and a considerable force, at Tashkurghan. Fyz Mahomed has declared himself the servant of the Ameer and fired a salute of 121 guns in his honour, while the Ameer has trusted him so far as to give him the cash and place him at the head of the united armies along with his own son, Ibrahim Khan, giving him the tittle of *Furzund* or son. The Ameer's army under these leaders, began its march on Cabul on 16th May, 16,000 strong with 16 guns. The Kohistan tribes were to join it with 8,000 men and guns. Only in the event of Afzul Khan taking the field in person will Shere Ali appear at the head of his troops. The advanced guard reached Rooee on the 26th. The chances are greatly in favour of Shere Ali. All the chiefs of Balkh with the Meer of Maimunna at their head, have tendered their allegiance, and the Turkomans have supplied levies of horse. All the hill tribes have promised or sent assistance. Shere Ali has money, Afzul Khan only hopes to squeeze it out of the people. Not only they but his own troops are disgusted by his tyranny. Many of his chief supporters are deserting him. And worse than all, he cannot hope to have both his son Abdoor Ruhman and his brother Azim Khan on his side, for neither will yield to the other the claim to be heir apparent. and it required the union of both to put Afzul Khan where he is. Afzul has nothing but Cabul and its vicinity, and Candahar is in a state of anarchy, that old Ahithophel, Shureef Khan, and Shanawaz Khan from whose father Dost Mahomed took Herat, having risen against Azim Khan. On the other hand Herat, Furrah, and Ghurrisk have been faithful to Shere Ali throughout, and all Balkh has been secured to him by Fyz Mahomed. If that general is true—and all depends on that—there is no reason why Shere Ali should not once more be master of Cabul. Meanwhile he remains behind at Tashkurghan, where he holds court and invests the local notables with dresses of honour. Whatever happens, the position of the British Government remains unaltered. Afzul Khan was recognised as Ameer only of so much territory as he actually held, and even in the act of recognition pity was expressed for Shere Ali, and a declaration made that Shere Ali would still be recognised as Ameer of whatever portion of Affghanistan remained to him.

The prospects of free trade and of the abolition of slavery of the worst kind are somewhat brighter in Chashmere. Lord Cranborne, when Secretary of State, sent out a despatch approving of a mission to Khoten. We trust the Governor General will, in this as in the Burmah expedition, subordinate his own views to those of the Home authorities and send an English officer to Khoten. Of the two contradictory stories told by Mr. Johnson the first, which represented the case and advantages of a journey to and residence in Khoten, is generally believed to be the true one. All Chinese Tartary is now open to our influence in way it will never be again The agency at Leh, small as that measure is, has already done good even before Dr. Cayley joined his post. The Maharajah has changed his Wuzeer in Ladak. Will not this encourage the Governor General to go on? If His Excellency will not cross the frontier will he not use his influence to stop the Maharajah and his ministers trading? It is quite true that no order prohibiting this can be issued, but what have our Politicals been created for, if not for the purpose of effecting reforms in feudatory states by persuasion and advice? It does seem most extraordinary that while even the king of Oudh in former times, and all other tributary princes, could not oppress their subjects without the constant and earnest remonstrance of some Resident or Agent, Cashmere is allowed not only to do as he likes to his own people, but may stop our trade, bully our traders and assume an air of independence which the natives interpret as a sign of our weakness. A native merchant the other day, who had been literally driven out of the market by the Maharajah's exactions, when told that an Agent was going up to Leh to look after the interests of traders, said—"It's of no use one attempting to trade in those parts, until the Government compel the Maharajah and his ministers to give up trading. Surely the Maharajah with his sixty-five lakhs a year might be content to busy himself with the cares of good government, instead of putting all his money into trade, and forcing prices to suit his demands for profit." Meanwhile we are doing our utmost to improve the communication with Ladak. The road through Lahoul is being freed from impediments, and a new mule road is being made in Koolloo so as to shorten the journey by two marches. Bungalows and serais are being built at each stage. A cart road is being rapidly pushed forward to Palumpore from Noorpore, and now it is proposed to hold a large Fair at Palumpore every autumn where the Hill traders will come down with their goods and exchange their commodities for Kangra tea. But all these efforts are rendered nugatory so long as the Maharajah and his ministers forget their duties as rulers and dispensers of justice, and enter the market with a capital of 60 or 70 lakhs yearly to command prices and even to confiscate goods when it suits their convenience. What chance of justice, let alone profit, have our traders when judges are creditors and execute their own decrees without going through the form of a trial?

It is a work not beneath a Governor General of Sir John Lawrence's antecedents to free Cashmere and our trade from the shackles imposed by the policy of a grasping ruler, who owes everything to us from whom he derives the power to oppress. Call Cashmere Spain and Jowala Sahai Narvaez, and think how soon ironclads and armies would be brought to the front to check a hundredth part of the insults which are constantly being heaped on British subjects. But they are *black*.

THE HILLS FOR BRITISH SOLDIERS.

(*From the Friend of India.*)

A MILITARY camp, consisting of an unusually large display of tents from the number of red coats visible, is stretched out under the shadow of a tope or grove of lofty trees. The tents are pitched with little order, and more, it would appear, with a view to avoid the sun than to preserve the rigid lines of an encampment, Hospital dhoolees, bullock carts covered with matting and tarpauling battered and knocked into many shapes, broken-kneed ponies with and without saddles or what passes for them, and many camp followers with their impromptu huts, encumber the ground around. Bits of linen, bandages and sheets, pannikins and tin utensils, articles of under-clothing, bedding together with other domestic *debris*, flutter from the tent ropes, and are thrown down at random upon the grass. Haggard looking, half-dressed Englishmen, and a few women as pale and worn, lounge or lie about, whilst half a dozen urchins fight and hunt butterflies with an enjoyment which finds expression in the faces of playmates too sickly to join in the frolic. We know the men to be soldiers by an erectness and *insouciance* of bearing, just as we recognize the medical officer in the figure moving quietly about among the tents. We do not require military uniforms nor the surgical case to inform us of this fact. Altogether there is a something of languor and laxness in the *tout ensemble*, bespeaking discipline set aside by human pain and weakness, inexpressibly touching and not to be mistaken. There is none of the excitement and hubbub of a camp, none of its life and vivacity. Few figures meet the eye and yet many unmistakeable signs betoken the presence of other human beings behind those thin walls of canvas. But, were all other evidence wanting, the anxious longing glances directed upwards to the mountain-tops, the sick man crawling to the tent door to gaze upon the cool green peaks immediately overhanging the camp, would tell its story. Such a scene, or something similar to it, must be familiar to those who have chanced to reach the foot of the Himalayas in the month of March, or early in April, when our invalids are in course of exchanging the plains for the sanitaria which crown those hills between Murree and Cheraapoonjee. It is not, however, until the following morning, when the temporary cloth town is tumbled down, and its inmates commence the ascent of the mountain in low carts, jampans, dhoolees, and ton-jons, on ponies and on foot, that the traveller realizes the whole truth. He beholds strong men in the prime of life wasted to skeletons; mere lads with faces marked and scarred as if by the blast of some furnace; women nursing little ones as attenuated and wasted as themselves; children with premature age stamped upon the features; a ghost-like band of one hundred to one hundred and fifty human beings, flying from an inimical climate and the consequences, it too often happens, of their own ignorance, recklessness and vices. A pitiful sight, and one which it is impossible to witness unmoved. Nevertheless many similar encampments, often on a much larger scale, may be encountered in India, moving to the hills, or a port of embarkation, according as the season of the year chances to be Spring or Winter.

How much of this suffering might be obviated, how many lives annually saved, by a larger military occupation of the Himalayas, need not be told. It is established in principle by the poor fellows now ascending the hill with us to Kussowlie or Darjeeling, and may reduced to matter of fact figures, the difference between the mortality and sickness of the hills and plains. Not only should we sacrifice fewer men, a vital consideration, but recruits in large numbers would join the ranks, for service in India would then be relieved of half the distaste which attaches to it to-day. Officers assure us that the private correspondence of a Regiment increases four-fold after landing in this country, and seldom decreases perceptibly until the corps has been some years in India, or a mountain cantonment is reached—an instructive fact since the majority of humble Englishmen rarely write unless to grumble. And doubtless those letters, whatever we may think of their syntax and orthography, are not wholly unconnected with the recruiting difficulty at home; so much more important is Private John Jones' opinion, in the estimation of the family circle and friends, than all the sanitary reports under the sun. Hence every consideration of humanity, policy, and, we venture to think, ultimate economy, recommend the utilization of the vast chain of lofty and salubrious outposts which at once overlook and command the plains lying within a reasonable distance of their feet. It is indisputable that regiments posted within those limits might, for all practical purposes, as well be upon as below the hill, putting improved health and physique aside. The objections to elevating a corps 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, upon strategic grounds, are not so numerous or important that a forced march or two will not, at any moment, more than correct them; whilst the advantages of a healthy over an unhealthy remiment happily admit of no discussion. We do not advocate denuding the plains of British soldiers. Very far from it. The presence of those troops in India is an absolute necessity, one we may seek to render as little irksome and detrimental to them as is compatible with the safety of the charge, without having it in our power to remove the causes that detain them here. Our argument simply amounts to this—one fully coincided in by the present Commander-in-Chief—that it is desirable a large percentage of the men now uselessly detained at cantonments within easy access of the Himalayas should forthwith be removed to those hills. Government will not, let us hope, permit any narrow financial considerations to thwart the execution of this noble object. To every rupee expended upon barrack accommodation in the hills, we guarantee a pecuniary return to the Executive of fifty per cent., to make no mention of human flesh and blood economized, lives spared and suffering allayed.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PICTURES IN THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

(*From the Times' Special Correspondent.*)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 22.

WHEN I first wrote to you about the pictures in this Exhibition I state that France made the finest show of canvas; that in every gallery except that of England one sees the predominating influence of French style; and that, perhaps on the whole the French school of art is at present the greatest in the world. I venture to cite these phrases, not because I wish to recede from them, but because in spite of them I find it necessary to pursue a line of remark from which I would glady have escaped, and I wish to show that originally I had no intention of pursuing it. I have not been backward to acknowledge the greatness of French art; but it has now become the duty of an English critic, instead of piping pæans in its praise, to protest, might and main, against its inordinate pretensions. French art may be great, but it is not nearly so great as the French imagine. It is not so great that English art is to be regarded as nothing beside it, that English artists are to be told with derision that they have no notion of painting. One wise critic here, when he came to write about the English pictures, declared that he was in a difficulty, for, properly speaking, there were no pictures and there was no school of painting to write about. Nevertheless, as a chamist would undertake to analyze any unknown substance put into his hands, no matter how unpleasant to his senses, he—the critic—would undertake to examine this not very pleasing nondescript which the English painters put forward as art. Ever since the picture galleries have been opened I have heard this strain till I am weary of it. *Drolerie, bizarrerie, enfantillage, folie, etourderie*—are the epithets flung at our pictures. It is said that the English cannot paint, that the school is extinct or nearly so, that we have not a picture to show, and that we are so conscious of our inferiority to the French artists as to be obliged to own it with shame and confusion of face. Amid this clatter of tongues may I be allowed to suggest that the French connoisseurs are a little out of their reckoning, that they make rather an amusing show of ignorance and conceit, and that Englishmen—even those who think most highly of French art—do not accept as even approaching to justice the French opinion of themselves? I am reminded of a saying which is attributed to the late Lord Normanby, who was for some time our Ambassador at the Court of the Tuileries. He was discussing with a lady here the question whether the French or English are the more polite people. The French lady maintained that no people in the world were so polite as the French; Lord Normanby held that the true English gentleman and the true English lady had manners more refined. "But," said the lady, "it is notorious that we are the more polite. The English themselves allow it." "Madam," said Lord Normanby, "that only proves our superior politeness." And so in painting. When the French, who refuse to give our artists the praise which is their due, boast that we give them praise more than their due, it only shows that we in England have a broader conception of art than the French, and that we are so far superior to them.

We come here to the confines of a great discussion. For if the present show of pictures in the Champ de Mars may be accepted as representing with some accuracy the art of the last dozen years, then this is the result, or I should rather say the approximate result,—that there are but two great schools of art in Europe, the English and the French. With regard to all Continental art, we must now say either that French influence pervades it, or that it has elected to be represented in this Exhibition at Paris mainly by those pictures in which French style distinctly prevails. There are exceptions, no doubt; I must repeat that the result is only approximate; but it is not far from the truth, and it is curious to see in this Exhibition how French influence not only dominates in Belgium and the Netherlands, but also, where one would least have expected to find it, has crept into Germany. Observe, then, the state of affairs. Here are two schools of art placed side by side—French and English. What shall men say of them? I have told you what the French say. If report be true, they have also given effect to the views thus indicated by awarding to themselves and their followers nearly all the prizes. I must warn you, however, not to put faith in any list of prizemen which has as yet been published. In a list which has been published here and in England you will see the names of Meissonier, Gerome, Cabanel, Rousseau, Pils, and Fromentin—some of them carrying off the highest honours. But the list is incredible when we know that these men are on the jury, and that, therefore, by the rules of the Exhibition, they must be out of the race. It is not possible that they should be at one and the same time judges and competitors. The appearance of their names in the list, therefore, throws a doubt upon the whole list. The fact is that no authentic list of the honours awarded to any class of exhibitors can as yet be obtained, and for the simple reason that it does not exist. What does exist is the list of awards *recommended* by the jury of each particular class. This list goes for revision to a superior jury, called the jury of the group, because all the classes of subjects are divided into groups, and yet again the revised lists of the various group juries are overhauled by a supreme council. Taking all these facts into account, it may be assumed that the list which has been published is not genuine. The most we can say of it is that it indicates pretty clearly the tendency of opinion among the judges here. So, therefore, when you read in this list that the judges decree eight gold medals for pictures, but not one of these to an Englishman; that they allow 14 silver medals, one of which only goes to the English—namely, to Mr. Calderon; that they give 16 bronze medals, one to England, in the person of Mr. Erskine Nicol; and that they award 21 certificates of honourable mention, two of them to English artists—namely, to Messrs. Richardson and Frederic Walker—you may believe as much or as little of the statement as you please. The details may be wrong; but in a general way this published list indicates the Frenchman's opinion of pictorial art as here exhibited, at it becomes the duty of every Englishman to protest against it.

In all frankness, however, we must take some blame to ourselves. Our show of pictures is not what it might or ought to be. The fact is that our best pictures are in the hands of private collectors, who have become tired of lending their treasures, and have, perhaps, selfishly refused to contribute to this Exhibition. The result is an injury to their own property, as well as to the fame of our artists. There are pictures of Landseer and of Millais produced within the last 12 years, of two such opposite men as Frith and Hunt, of Creswick, of Staufield, of Roberts, and others, which we sadly miss here. Sir Edwin Landseer, who more than any other of our living artists has a European fame, is represented by no picture which does justice to his genius and fairly indicates his power of seeing, his power of feeling, and his power of painting. Each of the leading French painters has about a dozen pictures hung together. If one of these happens to be weak, there is another near it which is better. The combination of so many specimens gives an exalted idea of the artist's power, by showing its full range and its variety. Our pictures had to be hung in a great hurry; they are hung also in a bad gallery; and again from the point of view they appear to some disadvantage. It has not struck any of the hangers except those of the French and the Belgians that in a compatitive Exhibition like the present it would be useful to hang the whole of an artist's pictures together, so that, instead of flitting to and fro in search of them throughout a large gallery, we may be able to see them and judge of them collectively. Not only, however, are we feebly represented in our collection of pictures, and not only have these pictures—such as they are—been hurriedly hung in one of the worst galleries in the Champ de Mars; it is reported that our artists have had no champions to fight their battles in the jury. Of course the transaction of a jury are private; but Frenchmen declare that those members of the jury who were supposed to represent British interests showed no fight; and they defend their condemnation of British art by saying "Your own jurors agree with us." Of this I know nothing. I only give a report which the British jurymen can contradict if they think it worth their while. So it happens that from a variety of causes—partly from the difficulty of bringing together a very large and good collection of pictures, partly from the hurry of hanging them in a bad gallery, partly it may be, as alleged, from the diffidence of our jurymen—our school of art is just now being treated with a derision which it is far from deserving.

Whatever blame may attach to ourselves, nothing can justify the terms in which the French speak of our art; and it is not easy to find the terms of an adequate answer. It is never difficult to find objections if we are so disposed, and it may be very difficult to get rid of these objections when once they have been advanced. Any one can tie a hard knot in two minutes which it would be impossible to undo in two hours. It would be a very wearisome and not very profitable task to answer the objectors in detail. An objection, once stated, remains an objection for ever. It is, therefore, necessary to point out to our French rivals that those who live in glass houses should not begin to throw stones. The living representatives of French art are not so faultless that they can afford to look down on British art. After all, what is it that constitutes the greatness of the French school? In one word, it is their "*chic.*" And what is this called *chic* that goes for so much in French art? It is but the formulated wisdom of a school. We see more of *chic* in French pictures than in English, because the influence of school is more felt in France than in England. It is suggested to the young French painter what he shall see in nature and how he shall paint it; there is a danger ever afterwards that he will see and paint nothing else; and he has more or less of *chic* according as he follows more or less freely the receipts of the school to which he belongs, *chic* is style,—the power of making a little matter go a great way and of making a little talent seem a great deal. And in this French school of art, the *chic* of which is so evident, and spreads itself all over the Continent, there is a lack of thought and a lack of subjects; and the *chic* of it is always open to criticism because it is vain to pretend that we can reduce nature to a formula. In the mechanical arts *chic* is an invaluable quality; it is by no means so invaluable in the arts of expressions, and it is a downright fault when we become too conscious of its presence. When the Frenchman asserts that our arts is *bizarre* and full of blunders, violating at every step what he has been taught to regard as the grammar of art, he is so far right. It is because we want the *chic* of the French. The poor maligned British artist is far more than the French one working out of his own head, seeing for himself, thinking for himself, and in his own individual fashion expressing his own individual thought. The Frenchman has too much respect for the collective thought of his school which finds its expression in *chic* to be able to work in this way, and he comes to regard the British artist, for want of *chic*, as uneducated. *Chic* is a blessed thing, but it is in painting alone of the expressive arts that it seems at any time to be regarded as the one thing needful. You would not give much for a writer who, with great *chic*, had nothing to say. But long prices are given for pictures in which there is *chic* and nothing else.

It is most improbable, I have said, that MM. Meissonier, Gerome, Cabanel, and Rousseau can have proposed to award gold medals to themselves; but, at least, we may say that these are the men whom Frenchmen deem most worthy of such rewards. Now, what would be the real opinion of an Englishman who calmly examines their works and is not led away by the reputation of *chic*. He might give gold medals to MM. Meissonier and Gerome, but he must laugh to scorn the notion of so rewarding MM. Cabanel and Rousseau. And even in alloting these prizes to the first two he would feel that it is impossible to give them with unqualified praise. Wonderfully minute are the works of Meissonier, and they convey a great number of facts in a very small compass. But, after all, what are these facts? What does he really tell us of the joys and sorrows, hopes and fears, loves and hates of humankind? Much as we may admire his little bits of painting does he ever touch our hearts? He never attempts to do so. All that he attempts is to bring a number of extremely placid people before us, sometimes singly, sometimes in groups; all these placid people, who are immovably posed as if in photographs, are remarkable for faces of the hottest colour, and so far as there is any activity of interest in the pictures it is only the activity of light and shadow—the play of colour in dress and furniture. This play of light and shadow, and graduating and interchanging colours, is often very pretty, and sometimes very true; but it would not be difficult to take picture after picture of Meissonier's, and to show his lapse from truth, and the failure of his *chic*. There is the little picture marked 462, where the French General Desaix with the army of the Rhine is represented as giving directions. There is such a want of air in this picture that a curious illusion is produced in it. There is a bay horse in the middle of it with its quarters, to the spectator. Some 30 feet on this side of it there is a soldier pointing to something, who has his arm raised above the croup of the horse. That arm seems to be in the same place with the horse's head, instead of being 30 feet on this side of the horse's tail. I do not know that we need make a great noise about such a failure of aërial perspective, but at least it is a very curious fault to find in pictures that pretend to *chic*. The chief fault to be found with Meissonier is that when he attacks anything important his weakness appears. There is the battle of Solferino. The treatment is unusually hard, and as for the subject, if it be indeed a battle, it is a battle at such a safe distance that no one need know anything about it.

M. Gerome is not afraid, like M. Meissonier, to grapple with a moving theme; but then, unfortunately, the only themes which he seems to regard as moving are those suggestive either of lust or of horror. There is a diabolical tone about his thinking which is far from pleasurable, notwithstanding the attractive graces with which it is expressed. All his notion of strong thinking and strong impressions attaches itself to subjects which are forbidden. There is the dancing Egyptian girl; the subject is disgusting for its lewdness, and disgustingly treated. We turn to another theme—a picture of the gate of the mosque at Cairo; where were exposed the heads of the Beys immolated by Salek Kachef. The subject is horrible, and horribly treated. In one of the best pictures which M. Gerome contributes to the Exhibition, that of the prisoner in the boat, there is amid all the beauty of the scene and the wonderful skill of the painting a fiendish pleasure taken in exhibiting the physical pain of the tortured prisoner, and the delight of the singer, who is making mirth of his suffering. So we might go over canvas after canvas; "The Death of Cæsar," for example, a most able piece of work; but you see in it the artist's love of horror. Again you have the picture of the gladiators in the arena saluting the Emperor—another subject of horror, with all the horrors of the arena brought distinctly in view—no attempt at suppression. The two most celebrated pictures of this artist are those of "The Duel after the Masked Ball" and "The Phryne before the Tribunal." The former is, perhaps, the best picture M. Gerome ever painted. The latter is excellent in colour, but I doubt if one can say much more about it. Those limbs of Phryne are not the shapely limbs of a woman; and the expressions on the countenances of those lewd old men who survey the naked Phryne are not what one cares to see. I have praised M. Gerome's colour; and yet in an artist of so much *chic* one would expect to see in his colour a good deal more of what may be called learning. If, for example, he has to paint a red robe, his tendency is to paint it nearly all flat of one even tint. One would have expected to find a man of so much *chic* more learned in all the infinite variety of tints and half tints which such a robe would display to the eye that can see it.

But here is M. Cabanel with the plump, libidinous, fairskinned creature, whom he offers to our notice as the foam-born goddess; with the nymph whom he has put into the arms of a satyr; with Adam scratching his head as he conducts Eve out of the garden from before the Lord, the sole motive of the picture, notwithstanding the solemnity of the subject, being the display of Eve's legs. The drawing of this artist is good, the colour is bad, and the sentiment is debased. He has nothing to say which is not an echo; all that he has to recommend him is his *chic*. Wonderful *chic* it is, but it is not half enough. A true artist might take up the Venus picture where he has left it, and make a good thing of it as a painting. The best of the things in the Venus picture are the sketches of Cupids poised over the goddess, but at present they are no better than the amoriniflying about Sevres china. The waves and the foam about the goddess have no resemblance to either. A fair test of this painter's power is his portrait of the Emperor, whom he has represented wholly out of character as a determined little snob. If you wish really to see the Emperor, go into the next gallery and look at Flandrin's portrait of him; that is a great and worthy portrait the work of a great painter now no more. If there is any living painter in France fit to rank with Flandrin give him a gold medal by all means; but what has M. Cabanel, notwithstanding his *chic*, to do with a gold medal? The works of Flandrin will live yet awhile. If any one wishes to see what was in him, let him go and see how the churches of St. Germain-des-Pres and of St. Vincent de Paul are painted. How long will the works of M. Cabanel survive? Who cares for them out of Paris?

And there is M. Rousseau. He is different from the other painters I have named in being a landscape painter. He is very clever, but he would rank in England as a third or fourth rate landscape painter. There are pictures in the British Gallery by almost unknown men which are much better than his. I do not suppose that many persons out of England have heard of Mr. Peter Graham, who paints "A Spate in the Highlands," or of Mr. Vicat Cole, who paints "Summer's Golden Crown." Either of these is a better picture than anything which Mr. Rousseau shows—more original in device of subject and in manner of treatment. I shall have to refer to them afterwards, but now I only mention them as proving incontestably that the French do us gross injustice if they pretend that M. Rousseau can hold his place above such men. He is not even the best man in France for this description of painting. Englishmen are supposed to know something of landscape art, and I believe, that they would unanimously give M. Daubigny the higher rank.

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SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

(From the Illustrated London News.)

It is just possible now that the House of Commons will not be called on to gather in force with the expectation of a Ministerial crisis every Monday and Thursday, as has been the case for some time past. The very remarkable debate and division on that which was practically Mr. Hibbert's amendment, which, according to some, was to be the electoral salvation of that somewhat hybrid person the compound householder, has in most persons' judgment, and, looking to his exhilaration and the triumphant way in which he has begun to treat the House, certainly in Mr. Disraeli's opinion, settled the fate of the Reform Bill in an auspicious sense. It is quite believed that the curious process by which the Government majority grew on that eventful night will, if any active opposition to the futher progress of the bill be attempted by Mr. Gladstone, be used to raise the numbers against him from 66 to 150. It is a remarkable spectacle to behold a statesman who for many a year has been the pivot-man of successive Ministries and at last the leader of a great party, checked and pulled down from his pride of place, and standing isolated, a Parliamentary ruin—

Tollitur ad altum
Ut lapsu graviore ruat.

But to come to a chronicle of the fact of that crowning victory of Mr. Disraeli. There were several things which strengthened Ministers. In the first place, Lord Stanley's announcement of the success of the briefest Conference that ever dealt with a critical European question did much; probably the statement of Mr. Walpole's resignation did something, and the speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright did a great deal, towards deciding waverers doing their possible to keep Ministers in office; while, perhaps, the unconscious influence of a reflection that, if this bill passes, there need not, and, indeed, scarcely could, be a dissolution of Parliament before 1870, did the most of all. It thus came about that, though Mr. Hibbert, who led the Opposition so far as opening the debate was concerned, seemed almost inspired into energy—though Mr. Stuart Mill, breaking silence on the Reform question, delivered, a series of brilliant antitheses dashed with rhetorical vitriol—though General Peel blurted out a denouncement of a measure for the advance of which he afterwards voted—though Mr. Lowe made efforts (in the literal sense of the term, for he has sadly fallen off this year in his speech-making facilities, and has as yet made no impression on the House) to pepper the measure and its authors; all these backers of Messrs. Gladstone and Bright failed to counteract the force of the tide which was going against them. It was curious to see steady old Liberals—Radicals, it may be—like Mr. John Benjamin Smith, speaking for a Tory measure because it best answered his ideas of Liberalism; such a Reformer, in a most comprehensive sense, as Mr. Seely, trying, though in vain, openly to declare his sucession to the nominal enemy; Mr. McLaren, supposed to be the special follower and benchman of Mr. Bright, doing likewise; and Mr. Headlam speaking from the front Opposition bench and from Mr. Gladstone's side, declaring that he had such a thing as a political conscience about him, and must vote against his hitherto guide, philosopher, and friend! As to Mr. Roebuck, no one is ever surprised at any thing he says or does; and therefore there was no wonder that he should having dipped his tongue an inch deeper than usual into the gall with which he always stimulates it when he is going to speak, pitch into (there is no other pharse) everybody who had ventured to say a word against a measure which he had condescended to espouse, and to which therefore no one ought to have dared to raise the shadow of an objection. No wonder, under the peculiarities of the situation, that Mr. Disraeli should have yielded to an impulse to be insolent. In regard to Mr. Gladstone, what may be called Mr. Disraeli's personal policy towards that right hon. gentleman, and which consists in putting him out of temper by all possible indirect means, culminated on this occasion. It chanced that Mr. Gladstone was in one of his rare placid veins, and was speaking not only good-humouredly but with a touch of that grim humour which sometimes peeps out of him, and so he was rather making way with the House. Premising that Mr. Gladstone always speaks directly to Mr. Disraeli, fixing his eyes on his rival's countenance, it may be stated that the Ministerial leader, rousing himself from a state of semi-lethargy which he had assumed, rubbed his legs as if to get rid of numbness there, yawned, pointed his glass at the clock, rose, leisurely walked out of the House, and did not return for three hours afterwards, when Mr. Lowe, who may be expected always to furnish materials for a reply, began to speak. Instantly Mr. Gladstone's tone and manner changed, he became louder, more emphatic, more energetic, more vehement, and was soon in the full flow of his most passionate style.

It is odd, but there are symptoms in the case of Mr. Disraeli, who has proceeded in an organised way with these tactics towards Mr. Gladstone all the Session, the engineer is likely to be hoist with his own petard. In the later discussions on Reform the right hon. gentleman has seemed as if his good fortune had turned him giddy. No longer alternately cajoling and amusing the House, he has assumed a scolding vein and an overbearing, not to say insolent, manner. On Monday evening he was singularly "cocky," if such a phrase may be forgiven for its special aptness. Something must have occurred which was not generally known or observed, which induced him, apparently apropos of nothing, in the midst of an equable statement of the provisions of the Scotch Reform Bill, suddenly to break out into a defiant demand that the House should render itself up to him as the captive of his late majority, and, besides, to utter such mere verbosities, as "obsolete incendiaries" and "stale spouters of sedition" in reference to some reform agitators out of doors. His tact and skill for a while had forsaken him, and, in truth, in the course of the evening he was nearly as loquacious and as impatient and irritable as Mr. Gladstone himself. If he persists in this course he will find that the Liberal members whom he has beguiled away from Mr. Gladstone, or whom Mr. Gladstone has driven away from himself, will realise the homely proverb which lays down the ethical rule about the identity of sauce for goose and gander. It may well be believed that the Liberal Scottish members were wholly pleased with the measure presented, because most of them, with characteristic caution, nibbled at its details, and, in speaking of its merits involuntarily imitated that expression of national rapture, at one of Mr. Siddons's grandest efforts, which consisted in the exclamation by a single individual in the pit of "That's nae so bad!" Perhaps Mr. Moncreiff was an exception; but then he may have been in a state of mortification, recollecting that last year he was in the proud position of declaring a Reform Bill for Scotland, while now he had to play a very decided second fiddle. He nearly got into a scrape; for, in a half-lugubrious, half-protesting tone, he began to talk of the very large number of persons that would be enfranchised by the measure, until—no doubt led by Mr. M'Laren, his colleague in the representation of Edinburgh—there came a kind of groan from the Liberal Scotch members. With the dexterity of a practised advocate, however, he evaded the difficulty, and absolutely based an argument in favour of the measure on what he had evidently meant to speak of as a negation of its merits. It is more than probable that the Scotch Reform Bill will have ample time to become mellow, for its reappearance before next year is anything but problematical.

Although the promised *de die in diem* dealing with the Reform Bill for England has dwindled away, and it is treated in the normal fashion of all Government measures, yet its existence in the House creates a great tendency to swamp all other business. At any rate, members do not think it necessary to sacrifice themselves on off-nights; and as to the Wednesday sittings, their sensational character has evaporated; and, though they are as long as the prescribed hours permit, they are dreary and even pottering. On the private-member nights the House invariably rises early, nine o'clock being the outside closing hour. For instance, on a Friday of late, though much crotchetyness of memberdom was provided for by motions on the paper, they all suffered collapse; and when Ministers, finding that their bills which had been placed in the "Orders" with a hope against hope that they might have a chance at eleven, were accessible soon after five o'clock, attempted to run them on, they were met by protests from some of the few members present, on behalf of absent friends; and in the event, in a Session when every moment is supposed to be precious, an evening may be said, technically, to have been lost, though really only a considerable amount of bald, disjointed talk was avoided. Then again on Tuesday evening, there was the merest sham fight about the malt tax; and an Irish combat on the question of the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill did not come off, though Mr. Whalley, in spite of the Speaker, for some time bawled out invitations to Roman Catholic members "to tread on the tail of his coat; and even though Sir Colman O'Loghlen had two or three bills on the paper, an early adjournment could not be averted. It is notable that on this evening Mr. Disraeli still retained his haughty mien and contemptuous manner of speaking. Looking to the period of the Session, and to the by no means impulsive way in which business is done, it would seem that the leader of the House has arrived at the conclusion that the passage of a franchise bill wil lsuffice for this Session.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT.

(From the Spectator)

Reports have been flying about Europe for the last fortnight that Lord Stanley had submitted to the Luxemburg Conference a proposal for a general disarmament. So widely were they believed that the Prussian Government took the trouble to contradict them, and every now and then some German or Belgian newspaper revives them with a certain vigour of asseveration. All this while Reuter flashes every day to all capitals a conclusive answer to the story,—the progress which the Emperor Napoleon is making with his Bill for the reorganization of the French Army. The hitch which threatened the Bill, the desire of the Emperor to place the French like the Prussian Army beyond the reach of any Representative Body, has been got over, and it is understood that the Chamber will vote the increase of the minimum strength from 600,000 to 800,000 men, the increase to commence this year. In the teeth of such "preparations for peace" projects of disarmament are worthless, except as expressions of the public conviction that Europe sacrifices too much of her energy, her population, and her treasure to security or ambition. That conviction is in England so strong that Englishmen fail to see the difficulty of acting upon it, are half inclined to believe that kings are raising and peoples enduring vast armaments out of mere wantonness or stupidity. That is not the case, and as the impression produces much mischief it may be as well to point out some few of the difficulties which impede, and we fear for years to come will impede, any serious reduction in the Armies of Europe.

The nations of the Continent regard their armies exactly as we regard our Navy. Englishmen wish to be safe, and to be safe for reasons other than their neighbours' forbearance, and they therefore keep up a Navy sufficient to prevent any two navies from doing them serious harm They could "trust" Louis Napoleon just as easily as Prussia could, and with great relief to the finances, but they think it more expedient and more honourable to render that truthfulness unnecessary. Consequently they pay for their ships every year rather more than Prussia before her aggrandizement paid and for her soldiers, and refuse to listen to humanitarian talk upon that subject with some asperity. The Continental peoples have just the same feeling, rational or irrational, and they make just the same calculation. They want armies numerous enough to drive out the troops of any power or combination of powers likely to invade them. The number which seems to them required is usually a good many. Every Continental Power except Russia, which has other necessities, is at this moment, or has been recently, liable to be attacked by two powers,—Austria by Prussia and Italy, France by Prussia and Italy, Prussia by Austria and France. An attack by even one power is a very terrible thing for the attacked nation, as Englishmen would know if a conqueror's soldiers had ever been billeted on London, and all nations exposed to invasion are willing to make insurance against it the highest duty both upon their fortunes and their lives. The only point on which dispute is possible is the amount of insurance necessary, and most unfortunately for Europe there are two fixed data in that calculation neither of which is at present susceptible of any change,—the existence of one nation which is compelled to keep up a vast army for internal purposes, and of another which trains, drills, and provides *materiel* for its whole people. Russia cannot disarm. Her territory is so vast, it contains so many half-civilized warrior races, its people are so little civilized, and its governing machinery is without the bayonet so feeble, that with less than 600,000 men the empire would probably perish from incessant small shocks, attacks, *emeutes*, and rebellions. Without an immense garrison Poland would be lost. Without an immense garrison the recent trouble between nobles and peasants would have resulted in an agrarian war spread over a territory as large as the rest of Europe. Empires never die willingly, and Russia therefore remains armed, just as we remain armed in India. But every army which includes many hundreds of thousands of men can always spare a considerable force for offensive purposes, say a fourth; and her neighbours must therefore always be either ready to resist 150,000 Russians, or to follow Russian lead. Then Prussia adopted in the past, under special necessity, the system of arming the whole nation, the recent campaign shows that the armament is efficient, and consequently her neighbours have to prepare to meet an entire nation in arms. Without such a force of its own, no nation bordering on Prussia could be tranquillized by any numerical reductions, for no reductions really impair the force at Frederick William's disposal. A hundred thousand men, less or more, actually round the colours make no difference, for every Prussian can be summoned, and every man can within a week appear in full fighting trim. Wherever the nation has been drilled a reduction of *materiel* is the only efficacious one, and this Governments are most unwilling to make. They want the stores for defence. It is useless, for example, to have dragoons and no horses, artillery and no shells, and selling them off when collected is terribly thriftless work. America has done it, but then the United States is by nature placed beyond any reasonable probability of formidable invasion, and has, moreover, endless funds. Other powers must accumulate stores slowly, and once they have accumulated them, are most reluctant to sanction any flagrant waste of their resources or run any risk of being taken unprepared. Again, the Prussian regular Army, with so many fortresses to garrison, so many provinces to watch, and so many cities to patrol,—all which duties Continental opinion expects of its rulers,—is by no means enormously strong, would but for the immense reserves be rather weak. Were the Prussian Army like ours, unsupported that is by a drilled population, it might, some fine day, in consequence of an agreement between Paris and St. Petersburg, find itself like a grain of corn between two millstones; and such an agreement is not impossible, can never, in the nature of things, become impossible. At all events, it is not more impossible than an attack by France on England, against which we have been providing for about five hundred years. Of course, if the two nations would trust one another reductions would be possible, but so would reductions in the British Navy if we could trust either France or America. We ought, it may be, to do that, but we do not do it. On the contrary, whenever we see our Navy growing weak we build and build in a way which, were our neighbours afraid of maritime attack, would produce incessant and very dangerous interpellations. As long as the French and American Navies exist, so long will England think them the data for her own calculations; as long as the Russian Army and the Prussian organization exist, so long will Austria and France consider them the postulate in the argument.

Again, we habitually under-estimate the number of soldiers which Continental Governments really require for internal purposes. England, having a Government sure to obey the popular will when strongly or deliberately expressed, needs and maintains no garrison. If Birmingham, or Manchester, or Liverpool, or London were likely ever to resist authority as authority has been resisted in Paris, and Lyons, and Vienna, and Berlin, all the British Army at home would not be able to keep one city fairly down. The Continental Governments think it necessary to be able, and in France and Austria it probably is necessary, and, therefore, every city is garrisoned, every magistrate "supported" by troops, every strong post carefully maintained. Half the police duties are done by the Army, till the true analogy is not one between England and a Continental State, but between a Continental State and Ireland. What wit soldiers and police, we keep up a force in Ireland equal to more than 1 per cent. of the population, and no Continental State, after deducting one service army, keeps very much more. Russia keeps less, and so does Italy, both of them countries supposed to be heavily burdened with unnecessary soldiers. An *emeute* in a great Continental city is always possible, and an *emeute* is a very formidable thing. Even in London men quail at the idea of a riot, and in Paris the population comprises at least 200,000 men who have passed through the military mill, and are as formidable in all except *materiel* as regular soldiers. No Government ever thinks it indispensable to overawe Liverpool, but no Government we are likely to see will venture to leave Lyons unmenaced by a very powerful force. To press the Governments of the Continent to disarm, is equivalent to asking Great Britain to disperse her Navy and leave Ireland to the care of a civil police. We should not comply, and neither will they, and as matters stand they are no more wrong than we are.

Of course we do not question, far less deny, that the existing state of affairs is very bad, very injurious to civilization, to freedom, and to progress, but the remedy, we feel convinced, will be found not in disarmaments, but in making armaments so perfect as not to be burdensome. When every man has been trained to arms, nations will be perfectly safe without great crowds round the colours, and this training may by wise arrangements be secured without great national injury. Two years of drill, gymnastics, and physical instruction, so far from injuring youth, decidedly benefit them so much as to repay the whole loss of time; and two years seem, from the Prussian example, to be amply sufficient. To attack a nation so trained is a task which will not be attempted without grave reason, and to secure peace until there is grave reason for breaking peace is all that, in the present condition of the world, statesmen, whatever they may hope, will expect to accomplish.

IRELAND AND HER CHURCHES.*

(From the London Review.)

Mr. Gladstone's bold and statesmanlike speech on Sir John Gray's motion for inquiring into the condition of the Irish Church Establishment, was a redeeming feature in a discussion, which of late years in the hands of Mr. Miall, Mr. Bernal Osborne, Mr. Dillwyn, and the member for Kilkenny, has unhappily assumed an aspect of futile obstinacy resembling Mr. Berkeley's annual motion in favour of the Ballot. The manifesto of the great Liberal leader marks the development of a new phase of this most important question; it points out the Irish Establishment as the first battle-ground between the two constitutional parties, when a wide extension of the suffrage shall for a time have buried out of sight the word "Reform." It was quite obvious from the demeanour and speeches of Lord Nass and Mr. Chatterton, that the Tories—and particularly the Irish section of the party—have taken their stand, and are resolved to fight for the maintenance of the last stronghold and memorial of ascendancy. Whatever of needful energy and resolution has seemed to be deficient in the Liberal ranks will, we doubt not, be supplied by Mr. Gladstone's declaration of war against the ridiculous anomaly, or aggregation of anomalies, which is spoken of, in bitter mockery, as "The Church of Ireland."

The volume before us is likely to become a politician's manual of this question, in the inevitable struggle that cannot now be long delayed. Mr. Godkin has had many facilities for making his work an exhaustive and complete one, and he has certainly been very successful in amassing information both of an historical and of a social kind, which is not to be found elsewhere, within anything like a moderate and convenient compass. Some of his materials have already appeared in a disconnected shape. Five chapters dealing with the general position of the Establishment in Ireland, have been reprinted from articles published by Mr. Godkin in the *Fortnightly Review*; nine chapters, comprising a detailed examination of the dioceses of Dublin, Meath, Ossory, and Cashel, have been reprinted from the Irish Church Commission, which appeared in this Journal last year; and one chapter, giving a brief but clear and sufficiently correct account of the attempts made in Parliament to settle the question of the Establishment has been extracted from the Illustrated History of England, published by Messrs. Cassell, Patter, and Galpin, of which it appears Mr. Godkin was in part the author. The value of the work as a manual for reference and constant use, will not be diminished by the fact that so much of it has already been published in other forms, though no doubt it will be found from this cause to be somewhat deficient in freshness of interest. At the same time, since few except those who are engaged in politics, and more peculiarly in Irish politics, will care to make a study of this bulky volume, neither originality nor grace of style will be practically missed.

The "Review of the Past" with which Mr. Godkin opens his statement of the questions involved in the maintenance of the Irish Establishment, is distinguished by an impartiality and temperance of tone too rare among writers on the political history of the sister kingdom. Mr. Godkin rightly believes that it can be no part of our duty to stir the dying embers of ancient feuds, and to blow them into flame. It will be sufficient for us to appreciate the evils that the misgovernment of preceding generations have caused, and to remove them speedily, and for ever. These historical chapters point out clearly the radical vices which have made Protestantism in Ireland so disastrous a failure, and incidentally prove that the present state of things is but the perpetuation in a milder, yet equally vicious form, of the "ascendancy" of the dominant race, of the bigotry and intolerance of which we profess to be now ashamed. The old lesson that persecution only tends to foster that which it directs all its energies to crush, receives more than one additional illustration from the retrospect of Mr. Godkin. In the fourth chapter he traces the efforts that were made by the ascendant party to crush out Catholicism in Ireland: he shows how the persecuted creed held its vitality unimpaired; how it lived through poverty and penal legislation finally, in the sixth chapter, he records the magnificent progress that it has made since it has been made free from legal restraints; and he closes his records of this advance with an honourable tribute to the memory of the purest minded and most bighly gilted among Irish Catholic prelates, the illustrious Dr. Doyle. In the fifth chapter, an episode of much interest tells a similar tale. Mr. Godkin shows how the efforts made to destroy Unitarian opinions by the prosecution of Mr. Emlyn, a Presbyterian minister, have only resulted in the extensive propagation of the opinions for which he suffered.

In the second part of Mr. Godkin's work the internal arrangements of the Irish bishoprics are reviewed, and a mass of statistical information of the highest value is collected. It is not to be expected that this portion of the book before us will afford much interesting reading to those who read for amusement's sake, and it must on the whole be allowed that it is rather dull. We are bound, however, to give the writer credit for praiseworthy industry in making himself master of the details here exhibited, and of judicial fairness in the execution of his task. It would be mere loss of time to refer particularly to the abuses, so flagrant and so common, unveiled by Mr. Godkin in his "Inspection of Bishoprics." One point, however, cannot fail to strike the most careless reader, that is, the systematic manner in which the highest prizes of the Irish Establishment have been distributed among a few favoured families of the aristocratic class. In the long list of bishops and minor dignitaries of the Irish Church we are forced to notice, even since the beginning of the present century, the host of noble names that monopolize the richest sees. The see of Tuam—once archiepiscopal, now only episcopal—is but one example among many. Since 1782 the diocese has been ruled by five prelates—the Hon. J. D. Bourke, brother of the Earl of Mayo, the Hon. William Beresford, brother of the Marquis of Waterford, the Hon. W. Power Trench, brother of Lord Clancarty; Thomas, Lord Plunket; and lastly, by Lord Derby's nominee, the Hon. C. Broderick Bernard, brother of the Earl of Bandon. It is not strange that the aristocracy of Ireland should be unwilling to part with an institution which furnishes so many rich apanages for younger sons.

Mr. Godkin might have called attention more pointedly to another stronghold of ascendancy in Ireland, which may fairly be regarded as an outwork of the Established Church—we mean Trinity College, Dublin. Governed on principles strictly sectarian, its highests prizes are confined to members of the dominant Church, and even for the most part to ordained Ministers of the Establishment. Yet this foundation is endowed with landed property to the extent of 200,000 acres, and has in addition an annual income from fees of 30,000. This abuse is almost as flagrant as any pointed out by Mr. Godkin, and is part of the system the results of which he thus sums up:—

"Between 1834 and 1861 the Established Church has increased in relative proportion 1 per cent., while the Roman Catholics have decreased 3 per cent.—a result accounted for by the fact that the mass of the poorer classes, being Roman Catholics, were thinned by famine and emigration. It should also be recollected that the period in question has been distinguished far more than any other by efforts to convert Roman Catholics, through the medium of schools, Scripture reading, and preaching. After all, there are still in Ireland 199 parishes without a single member of the Established Church. In 1834 there were 456 parishes, with not more than twenty members each; and it is remarkable that in 1861 this class of parishes had increased to 575. The falling off is equally striking in the next class; in 1834 the number of parishes having more than twenty and not more than fifty members, was 382; in 1861 it was 416. Again, the number of parishes containing 100 Church members, which in the former year was 307, increased in the latter year to 349. The returns show a diminution of the Protestant population in all the parishes till it reaches 1,000, after which there is an increase This is accounted for by the fact that those populous parishes are situated in cities and towns, to which many Protestant families removed from the country, broken down by the famine, driven from disturbed districts by insecurity of life and property, or attracted by the opportunity for education and other social advantages. To these we may add a number of English families who have recently settled in Dublin and other leading towns."

For this work the nation pays to the extent of nearly three quarters of a million annually. The statistic of the Church revenues are succinctly given by Mr. Godkin, as follows:—

"It is altogether out of the question that the Establishment can be maintained much longer. The position is too anomalous, too glaring an outrage on political equity, too indefensible a violation of the principles of good government. The present Episcopalian population of Ireland is 693,357, or about one-eighth of the total population. The ecclesiastical machinery for their spiritual edification is maintained at the following cost:—

	Gross.	Net.
Archbishoprics and Bishoprics...	£80,059	£55,110
Benefices ...	503,159	390,659
Trustee and other Chapels	1,776	1,741
Ministers' Money ...	1,433	1,433
Ecclesiastical Commission	110,820	110,820
Total...	£697,247	£559,763

Some deductions are to be made from this total, but if we include in the estimate the annual value of the episcopal palaces, the parsonages, and the economy estates, it will be found that the annual value of the ecclesiastical revenues of the Irish Church will exceed the sum of £600,000. The total number of the Irish clergy is 2,281. These are governed by two archbishops and ten bishops, who [illegible] per annum. The clergy divide among them [illegible] annual revenue, which is very unequally distributed, ministers who have most work to do receiving the least pay, and ministers who have little or nothing to do receiving the most."

In his suggestion of remedies, Mr. Godkin is less bold and satisfactory than one would be inclined to expect from his examination of the causes of Irish discontent. He has himself in several parts of this volume borne strong testimony to the admirable practical working of the voluntary system, but in contemplating a measure touching the religious status of the entire nation he shrinks somewhat timidly from voluntaryism, and seems to hope for a State system of grants in aid for every denomination. Such an arrangement as the latter would not merely absorb the Church revenues which might be applied to supply wants more immediately pressing, but would demand, according to Earl Grey's scheme, a large additional grant from the Consolidated Fund. Has Mr. Godkin considered whether this would be practicable in view of the present state of feeling in England? Is he prepared to assert, in contradiction of the highest authorities in the Roman Catholic Church, that the priesthood would accept State payment? Has he further considered the operation of grants in aid as exemplified by the paralysis of voluntary effort which the *Regium Donum* has caused among the Irish Presbyterians? It would be impossible for the State to provide full salaries for the clergy of all denominations. Much should in any event be left to popular contributions which would in a great measure be checked by the mere name of endowment. Without pronouncing in favour of voluntaryism as absolutely the best ecclesiastical system, we are justified in saying that it is the only scheme which is likely to prevail in Ireland on the disestablishment of the Episcopal Church.

* Ireland and her Churches. By James Godkin. London; Chapman & Hall.

THE GROWTH OF GAMBLING ON THE TURF.

(From the Times, May 25.)

The defeat of a mare which had been backed at 7 to 4 for the Oaks is an appropriate sequel to the victory of a horse against which the odds were 100 to 1 in the Derby. Favourites, however, are apt to come in second, as Achievement contrived to do; whereas the success of Hermit, a mere outsider, and reported to have broken a blood-vessel in training, is a portent without parallel. The sensation produced by such an event, coupled with the fact that large fortunes are known to have changed hands upon it, will have compensated for bad weather, and may probably render the Epsom meeting of this year famous, or infamous, in the annals of racing. The days are long past in which the patrons of the Turf professed a patriotic desire to improve the breed of horses, whose relative performances were the subject of keen interest for their own sake. It is not for love, but for money, that racehorses are now for the most part bred and reared, and while the simple-minded sightseer has no thought beyond the visible trial of speed on the course, the attention of the initiated is engrossed by the fluctuations in the odds. Betting, in short, has become the life and soul of racing, and the passion for desperate pecuniary ventures, which finds a vent on the Paris Bourse and the gaming-tables of Germany, has in England taken almost exclusive possession of this national pastime. It is no secret that larger and larger sums are staked every year upon races, and the scandals which occasionally become public are but one symptom of that deterioration in the morality of the Turf which follows almost inevitably from the increased scale of profits to be made by good luck, or good management, as it is now called. Let moralists explain it as they will, there are men who would be absolutely proof against the temptation of 1,000*l*., yet who would sell their souls for 100,000*l*. When, therefore, we hear of many hundred thousand pounds, not to say millions, having been lost and won on the Derby and Oaks, we cannot shut our eyes to the meaning of these figures. They not only involve the ruin of many an unfortunate dupe, and some would-be harpies who richly deserve it, but will certainly give a mischievous impulse to fraudulent transactions on the Turf.

To moralize on the growth of such a tendency as this may well appear a piece of Quixotism. It would be so, indeed, if society had no more power over the extravagances of betting than over the indulgence of any other vice. Happily, the reverse is the case, and the salutary influence of social opinion which put an end to duelling might do much to check, or at least to circumscribe, the evil to which we refer. The man who makes a profession of betting is, of course, beyond the reach of any but legal restraints. He knows that he must trust for payment entirely to the honour of his clients, and that he may be made criminally responsible for downright fraud; but as he does not pretend to be a gentleman, in the highest sense of that term, he does not fear social censure. Now that making a book has become a regular trade, the wonder is that unskilled practitioners ever win at all except when they bet with each other, and those who make their livelihood by preying upon them will hardly be deterred by appeals to reason or conscience. Even amateurs do win sometimes, however, against the oldest and astutest bookmakers, and the means by which they win are the least creditable feature in the modern system of betting. To speak plainly, they win either by obtaining clandestine information or by the circulation of false reports. It is difficult to say which of these is the most indefensible. To pay a sum of money to a trainer or jockey for tampering with a favourite is not really more contrary to the principles of fair play than to bet upon intelligence gained through illicit channels, or to give out that a horse has broken down which is in the finest possible condition. It has been well said that a racehorse once quoted in the betting is, for some purposes, the property of the public, and all such tricks as false trials and other attempts to depreciate his reputation for the sake of getting longer odds against him are nothing but swinding. It is no excuse whatever for them that they are practised in self-defence or in revenge, for no man need put himself in a position to be fleeced by a blackleg. If the present state of things on the Turf is such that a gentleman cannot avoid being overreached without overreaching others, that is surely the best possible reason why gentlemen should keep off the Turf. At all events, if they think proper to compete with rogues on their own ground, it is the duty of honourable men to shun their company.

It would be superfluous as well as invidious to enlarge further on this aspect of the question so far as it affects private character. It is high time, however, that public attention should be invited to it so far as it affects interests hitherto recognized as public. If a man who has made a fortune on the Stock-Exchange prefers to squander it on the Turf, instead of demoralizing a constituency by purchasing a seat in Parliament, it is "*vile damnum*" to the nation at large. It is otherwise when the inheritor of a princely fortune gambles away not only the wealth earned by the genius or valour of his ancestors, but the position which not even wealth can recover. How often, again, do we see an eldest son, with nothing that he can call his own, plunging into speculations upon which the possible gains are to go into his own pocket, but the probable losses must be paid by mortgages on the family estates, or out of savings destined for the portions of his younger brothers? It is not easy to speak too severely of the heartless selfishness which thus plays at haphazard with property in which many others have an interest, and of which the life tenant in possession should consider himself but a trustee. It would be well if parents would resolutely decline any liability for "debts of honour" thus contracted, and leave the winners to their remedy at law. When a tradesman supplies costly articles to an undergraduate without inquiring as to his means or communicating with his father, the latter is perfectly justified in meeting a demand for payment with a plea of infancy, and when a "friend" bets with a young man, whether under or over age, who has no security to give but his own word, the claim should be steadily repudiated by his relations. Whatever may be the verdict of the Jockey Club, or the personal disgrace incurred by the defaulter, it is intolerable that the resources of a noble family should be crippled for generations, or that fine domains should pass into the hands of strangers, because one racehorse has failed to get his head in advance of another at the winning post. There is a point beyond which such reckless folly as this cannot be carried without still more serious consequences. Some people have ventured to maintain ironically that occasional collapses of young noblemen on the turf are, in the long run, conducive to the benefit of the country, inasmuch as they contribute to throw ill-managed estates into the market, where they are purchased by thriving capitalists. But it must not be forgotten that titles cannot be conveyed with property, and that what our aristocracy loses is too often gained by the most disreputable class in the whole community. Moreover, so long as we maintain an hereditary peerage, and invest it with the functions of a Second Chamber, the character and habits of its members cannot be a matter of indifference to the public. This is not a time at which it is safe to neglect the safeguards or responsibilities of a privileged position, and nothing would more effectually shake the territorial power which our nobility still retain than a few conspicuous examples of great houses impoverished and degraded by gambling.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The fire insurance offices of New York have just agreed among themselves to have no dealings whatever with Jews. A suspicious fatality appears lately to have attached to the premises occupied by policy-holders of the Hebrew race—especially German Jews. They are continually being burned out of house and home, it is alleged, a very short time after effecting an insurance; and although the companies are morally convinced that fraud has been committed, they can never get a conviction because the Jews can always muster any number of members of their own persuasions to swear for them through thick and thin. Accordingly the companies have resolved to excommunicate the Jews, one and all, and to decline all proposals of insurance from persons of the obnoxious race. The evidence which is now being taken by the Committee of the House of Commons on Fire Protection shows that fire-raising with a view to cheat the insurance offices is on the increase, and one of the witnesses describes an organized conspiracy of Jews in the east of London who practised the crime on a regular system. At the same time there is a sweeping generalization in the resolution of the New York offices as to the Jews which can hardly be deemed either just or wise.

A short time ago, a steam gun-carriage for naval vessels, invented at St. Louis, and built at the Brooklyn navy yard, was tested on the Hudson river in the presence of Admiral Farragut and other naval officers. When tested, says the *Times*, the carriage bore a 15-inch gun, and it is in appearance similar to the carriages now in use in the navy. Underneath are the gun-slides, and between them and attached is a steam cylinder, by a simple fastening of crosshead and piston-rod to the carriage. The latter, with the gun, can, by the application of steam to the piston, be moved in any direction with case and rapidity. The gun is run out by steam, fired, and recoils on the same pressure. The gun is also loaded by steam power. At this trial the carriage was placed on a scow and the gun was loaded with solid shot, and fired by charges of from 35 lb to 50 lb of powder. The trial is reported as having been satisfactory, and the inventor claims that, whilst forty man are required to work the gun in the ordinary way, his invention requires but four men, and the gun can be fired in half the time.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. Paid-up Capital—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). Reserve Fund—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London bankers.

Union Bank of London; General Credit and Finance Co of London, (Limited); and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.
On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

Current Accounts.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Fixed Deposits.
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 4 ms' sight above £50; 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
„ 3 do. .... 1s. 11½d. „
„ 2 do. .... 1s. 11d. „
„ 1 do. .... 1s. 10⅞d. „
On demand .... 1s. 10⅝d. „
On Scotland do. ...
On Ireland do. ...
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 10¼d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of NewSouth Wales.

Interest.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will credited half yearly on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits.
12 months.. .. .. 6 per cent.
6 do. .. .. 5 „
3 do. ... ... 4 „

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoonders made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—FLOWER & SONS' BEER, bottled by Ashe, in cases, suitable for up-country carriage, of 4 Dozen Quarts at Rs. 5, and 7 Dozen Pints at Rs. 3 per Dozen, Cash.
Aitken's Falkirk Ale Bottled by Dove in Casks of 4 Dozen Quarts at Rs. 4, and 7 dozen Pints at Rs. 2½.
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Bombay, 15th May 1867.

MORICE COX'S BEER just arrived. Price Rs. 5 per dozen Quarts. Agents, THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).
Bombay, 29th May 1867.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that we have transferred the agency for the sale of Messrs. JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality Champagne to Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co., who will always be prepared to supply this very fine dry sparkling Wine.
20th May 1867. JACKSON, ACKROYD & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CLARET. J. Belly, Te Vieux Medoc...Rs. 11 per dozen.
OLD COGNAC, H. & C. Balaresque ... „ 22 do.
BURGUNDY do. do. „ 15 do.
H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.
Bombay, 28th May, 1867, 16, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have for sale from Thomas George Shaw, Esq. London, Amontillado in 3 doz. cases.
One Butt, just bottled, Amontillado Sherry in 3 doz. cases.
Madeira, Port, Sauterne. Apply to
PASSMORE & Co.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 13th June 1867.

FOR SALE—

Cunliffe's Champagne in Qts	at Rs. 42	per doz.
Do. Do. Pts	„ 20	„
Do. Moselle .... Qts	„ 42	„
Do. Sherry	„ 25	„
Do. Claret	„ 23	„
Ronaldson's Sherry	„ 28	„
Do. Do.	„ 22	„
Scott, Penfold & Co.'s Malmsey...	„ 36	„
Freittas Abren & Co.'s Madeira	„ 30	„

REMINGTON & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED,) Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown ...	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21
Mosselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality ...	40
Do. do. Pints ...	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co...	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown ...	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints ...	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Spakling Brand a Crown ...	
Do. Fine Still Red Seal ...	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal ...	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal ...	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal ...	23
Do. Yellow Seal ...	29
Do. Golden, Do. ...	29
Do. Vino Fino ...	29
Do. Red Seal ...	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal ...	33
Claret Light Capsule ...	15
Do. do. Pints ...	8
Do. Yellow Seal ...	23
Do. Red Do. Pints ...	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts ...	32
Port Black Seal ...	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac ...	34
Do. Brand a Crown ...	24
Old Tom, Red Seal ...	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal ...	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts ...	36
Do. Pints ...	19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry ...	42
Maraschino ...	48

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

THE GENUINE MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—The Undersigned having received per ships "PERSIA" and "CLARENDON" large supplies of Messrs. G. H. MUMM & Co.'s "CARTE BLANCHE" Champagne in Quarts and Pints, they have to insure speedy sales, reduced their prices to Rs. 30 per case of one dozen quarts and to Rs. 32 per case of two dozen pints.
PASSMORE & Co.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 12th June 1867.

"CROWN SHERRIES."—The Undersigned Agents for Messrs. E. J. BRAND & Co., have received per "PEVERIL OF THE PEAK" a small consignment of these well known WINES in 3 dozen cases at Rs. 25 per dozen to insure a ready sale.
PASSMORE & Co.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 12th June 1867.

THE Undersigned have for Sale at their Godown's, MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE "CARTE BLANCHE" Rs. 30 per 1 dozen qts. Rs. 32 per 2 dozen pints, E. J. BRAND'S Crown Sherry in 3 dozen cases, Rs. 25 per dozen, Chateau La Tour Gueyrand, Claret Rs. 16 per dozen, Margaux Claret Rs. 12 per dozen case, Curacoa in quarts and pints, Absenthe in quarts and pints, &c.
PASSMORE & Co.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 12th June 1867.

STILL HOCKS AND MOSELLE,

Of light "alcoholic strength, and yet almost imperishable through their purity, and with marked fragrance of the true vinous character, the Rhenish Wines are the Wines for intellectual gaity."—Druitt on Wines.

A consignment of these for the Hot Season has just been received from CUTLER, PALMER & Co., the finest for years.
Breakfast .... Rs. 26 per dozen.
Fine, Dinner......... „ 33 „
Dessert (Johannisberg & Marcobrunner) „ 50 and Rs. 40
ROGERS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co. have just cleared another shipment of C. P. & Co.'s liquids, and are now executing outstanding orders. In consequence of the increasing demand for some of the Wines, particularly Still Hocks and Burgundies, great difficulty is found in keeping up adequate stocks, consumers are therefore recommended to forward their orders at once. The Brandies and expensive Sherries having had twenty-five years of steady sale are always in stock.

BURGUNDIES. For an encomium on these see Dr. Druitt on Wines. The Gouty and all others are strongly recommended a perusal of that work which will form Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s best Advertisement.
Chambertin .... Rs. 48
Nuits .... „ 36
Macon .... „ 24
CHAMPAGNES. (Drunk at Marlborough House).
Quarts .... Rs. 38, Rs. 31, and Rs. 26
Pints .... „ 20, „ 17, „ 14
BRANDIES. The following which are samples are exquisite.
Cognac of 1851 .... Rs 50
„ Old Brown .... „ 36
They are distinct from the usual qualities in stock Rs. 33, Rs. 28 and Rs. 22.
For details of all see Price Lists.
ROGERS & Co.,
Bombay and Poona.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—MARRIAN'S BEER, Capsuled.
4 Doz. Cases, at Rs. 5 per doz. qts.
The above Beer has obtained high favour in the Australian Markets. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 20th February 1867.

FOR SALE.—Apply to GADDUM and Company from KEYL and Co., Bordeaux.

		p. doz.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 6 8 pts.
	Do.	„ 12 0 qts.
	Chateau Beltasse	„ 20
CHAMPAGNE.	Moet & Chandon's	„ 29
	Roederer Carte Blanche	„ 38
COGNAC	1st quality	„ 35
	2nd do.	„ 25
	3rd do.	„ 18
From C. A. Kupferberg's Mayence.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE	Schwarzberg NSSR	„ 33 qts.
	Do. „	„ 17 8 pts.
	Imperial IM	„ 35 qts.
	Do. „	„ 18 8 pts.
	Die Perle des Rheins P.	„ 40 qts.

Established in Bombay 1842.
Established in London and Bordeaux 1815.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	from Messes and private consumers to Messrs. Rogers & Co.	
„ „	from Native Shopkeepers to Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla.	
„ POONA	to Messrs. Rogers & Co.	
„ Secunderabad Saugor „ Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.	„ „	Cursetjee & Co.
„ Mhow	„ „	Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co.
„ Ahmedabad & Guzerat	„ „	Jehangir Pestonjee & Co.
„ Kurrachee	„ „	Budgett and Hughes.
„ Calicut	„ „	Hirjee & Co.
„ Madras	„ „	Binny & Co.
„ Calcutta	„ „	Folkard & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES specially prepared for India, shipped in quarts and pints:—in three qualities and four styles. These Wines are of the very best procurable.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate: they comprise six qualities and styles.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. Cheap imitations should be avoided.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. RESPECTFULLY notify that the selling prices of their Wines are fixed by their friends above named, to whom enquiries should be addressed for terms, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
WHOLESALE LONDON HOUSE, 44, Mark Lane.
RETAIL LONDON HOUSE, Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE Place du Champs de Mars

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Chateaux. These are shipped direct from their Bordeaux Cellars in six qualities, in quarts and pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines of two qualities only.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. These Wines are confidently recommended as being inferior to none shipped to India.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, (protected by a Trade Mark on capsule and label). This well known old Brandy is highly recommended.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them (protected by Trade Mark on capsule and label.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries (protected by Trade Mark.)

BEER.—Wm. YOUNGER & Co.'s well-known INDIA PALE ALE:—Consignments ex "A. O. A.," *Daphne*, and *John Bright*, are now ready for delivery,—price Rs. 5 per dozen qts; Rs. 3½ per dozen pints. Apply to Bombay, 22nd May, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

IRISH WHISKEY.—DUNVILLES CELEBRATED V. R. WHISKEY Rs. 18 per Dozen. N. B. 2 Quarter Casks of the above for sale.
CLARETS—Excellent Bordeaux Rs. 11 per Dozen (to effect quick sales)
HUNGARIAN WINES Red and White Voslauer Rs. 20 per dozen. Red and White Goldick Rs. 25.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

INSURANCES.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Head Office, Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool. CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.; Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.

Bernard Hall, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.	W. Thompson Hill, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Lewis J. M. Mason, Esq.	Joseph Kitchen, Esq.
William Aikin, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
H. G. Ashhurst, Esq.	Dadabhai Naorojee, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Thomas Simpson, Esq.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.	Francis Tothill, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	

Actuary & General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
Secretary.—John Elphick Leyland, Esq.
The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices. For further information and particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

Fire Branch.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of.........		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London E.C.
John Alexander Hankey, Esq.—*Governor.*
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

Directors.

Nath. Alexander, Esq.	Harry Geo. Gordon, Esq.
J. Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	Edwin Gower, Esq.
Rich. Baggallay, Esq.	Sam. Gregson, Esq., M.P.
H. Bonham Bax, Esq.	A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Mark W. Collet, Esq.	John Ord, Esq.
Charles Crawley, Esq.	Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.
Sir Fred. Currie, Bart.	David Powell, Esq.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	Alex. Trotter, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	Wm. Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Lestock P. Wilson, Esq.

John Laurence, Esq., *Secretary.*
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., *Underwriter.*
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., *Actuary.*
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. Hunter, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

Life Department.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

Fire Department.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

Marine Department.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras	Messrs.	Arbuthnot, & Co.
Calcutta	„	Mackillop, Stewart, & Co.
Hong Kong	„	Dent & Co.
Shanghai	„	Dent & Co.
Mauritius	„	Blyth & Co.
Melbourne	„	Dalgety & Co.
Launceston	„	Du Croz & Co.
Hobart Town ...	„	Mr. Lavington Roope.
Adelaide	„	Elder & Co.
Sydney	„	Fanning Griffiths & Co.
Dunedin	„	Dalgety Rattray & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SO[illegible]**TY.**—*Established in London and Calcutta* [illegible] Confirmed by Special Act of Pariament 6, William [illegible] Cap. 64.—Invested Capital Rupees 8,237,000, of w[illegible] Fifty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Govern[illegible] Securities.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Directors.
G. Taylor, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
A. Hay, Esq. | J. Dunbar, Esq.
Agents.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee. Dr. J. W. Reynalds. | *Solicitors.* Messrs. Kelly & Co.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring...	£7,590,968
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,458,879
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were	£823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ...	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit.	„ 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium..	240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate ...	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ...	„ 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium Rs.	123 0 0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, *i. e.* without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. B. GLADDING.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, in Rampart Row. A quantity of Grey and White Piece Goods, and any other goods that may be offered.
500 Dozen Ale by Titus Newhouse.
500 „ „ Aitkins.
An Invoice of Rimmels' perfumery, Clay Pipe, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Several carriage and riding Horses.
Single seated Brougham.
A Theodolite and Level.
Double barreled rifle and Gun by Reilly.
Fine Lunca Cheeroots Rs. 12 and 15 per 1000.

By order of Hajee Ramtoola Allarackia and on account of Auckhurally Sumsoodeen:—
2 Cases Castor Oil ½ pints.
4 „ Salad „ ½ „
6 „ do pints.
12 „ Confectionary.
Bombay, 20th June, 1867. G. B. GLADDING.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 24th instant, at his Rooms, in Meadow Street. A few articles of Furniture, Plated and Glasswares, Carpenter's Tools, Chests, Books, Cooking Utensils, Wearing Apparel, and variety of other articles, &c. &c.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer,
Bombay, 20th June, 1867. No. 19, Meadow Street, Fort.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.
On SATURDAY next, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, &c.
A Boat 21 feet long with Oars, Gratings, and Sails complete, suitable for a Medical Gentleman, is a fast sailer, and in good condition.
A few Cases of Hams and Bacon.

At 1 P. M.
An elegant English built four-seated Open Carriage by Varty and Wilson, with a pair of strong and serviceable Grey Arab Horses and plated Harness, nearly new. The property of a gentleman having no further use.
A light English built Phaeton with Grey Horse and harness complete, the property of a gentleman left Bombay.
Any Carriages and Horses offering.

NOTICE.
By order of the Trustees of an Estate under Liquidation, Cut Stones of one of the Fort Gates will be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., at No. 115, Girgaum Road, on MONDAY, the 24th instant at 2 P. M.
Term Cash on the spot, and the Stones to be clearned away within 5 days.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.
On WEDNESDAY next, the 26th instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public Auction by order of the Official Acsignee in Re Rowjee Girdhur.
All that Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Ballajee Shamsett Street, containing by admeasurement fifteen feet in breadth and fifty-seven feet and nine inches in length, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towords the East by the house of Atmaram Ballajee, on or towards the West by the house of the late Bhoydass Luckeedass, on or towards the North by the public road called Ballajee Shamsett Street, and on or towards the South by the alley passage reserved for the Halancore, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23, and by the Collector of Pension Tax under No. 523.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT OR NEAR GRA[illegible] ROAD, TARDEO, ADJOINING THE B. B. & C[illegible] RAILWAY COMPANY'S STATION.
On THURSDAY next, the 27th instant, at 4 P. M., on [illegible] premises Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Pu[illegible] Auction by order of Khoja Currim Khutow, the Mortga[illegible] and on account and at the risk of Hormusjee Dora[illegible] Broocha, the Mortgagor.
All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold New Salt Batty Ground situate, lying, and being at the side of the Grant Road or Chunamkiln without the Fort of Bombay at New Town, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, on or towards the West by public drain, on or towards the North by a ground of Khojah Surriff Gaugjee, and or towards the South by the ground of Muccoond Gojersett, Tailor, containing by admeasurement 4397 square yards, be the same little more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 435.

TO LET.—A suite of apartments, above BENNETT & Co.'s Rooms.
TO LET—From the 15th of June next, a handsomely furnished House, situated in one of the pleasantest parts of Mazagon, has Vehar water in the compound, and the Bed-rooms have English W. C. attached. The house is suitable for a family, or for four or five Bachelors. Terms moderate.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Fort.
No. 5, Forbes-Street. BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 20th June, 1867.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—
9 Bales Grey Shirtings.
3 „ „ Jacconets.
6 „ „ Madapollams.
5 „ „ T. Cloth.
1 Case Shepherd Check.
3 „ Grey and White Dhotees.
6 „ T. Red Chintz.
A quantity of Ullaged Beer in quarts and pints.
40 Prime Hams.
20 „ Cheese in tins.
20 Boxes Muscatel Raisins.
12 Kegs Currants.
6 Jars ditto.
50 „ of Fresh Butter.
Bombay, 20th June, 1867. CRAWFORD & Co.

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